DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 166 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

...(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.

65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 123 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sakadwala Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 33,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angelee (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1893 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTION SALE of 200 Years' Old Blackwood Hand-Carved Household and Drawing Room Furniture, which is very rare to get in India nowadays, and also 2, 3, 4 and 8 Light Chandeliers by Tucker & Co., Chubb's Fire Resisting Safe, Porcelain and Glassware by Treacher & Co.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Muncherji Bomanji Panthaky and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Naigaum Road, Dadar, (Bhoiwada Cross Road), near the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (Spring Mills), or quite opposite to the Improvement Trust Cement Chawl and next to Moares (Peacock), Bang, on SUNDAY, the 15th July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

A large collection of ancient and old blackwood carved sofas armless chairs, cushioned sofas and chairs, chiffoneers, round and pier tables, beautiful and rich ancient blackwood ottoman pictures in ancient blackwood frames, teapoys blackwood English sideboard, round carved settee, side table, dining tables in 4 pieces, card table, blackwood screens, rocking chairs, benches, zoonda cupboards, bedsteads and 2, 3, 4 and 8 light chandeliers by Tucker and Co., Chubb's fire resisting safe, porcelain and glassware by Treacher and Co., Rose bowls and chinaware etc.

The property of the late Mr. Muncherji Bomanji Panthaky.

Catalogues are published and the above furniture is on view.

N.B.—The above mentioned pieces are of very old pattern and worth collecting, so it is our earnest request to the public and merchants to have a look at them.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S LANDED PROPERTY AT HAMALWADY LANE AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lange Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assigne of the Estate and effects of Vussonji Deoji Thacker and another, Insolvents and subject to Bai Laxmibai's charge for Rs. 15 a month for her maintenance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 19th day of July 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being in Bombay on the west side of Bohra Street Cross Lane otherwise called Hamalwady at Lower Colaba, or Old Woman's Island, in the Registration Sub-District of Fort and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 38, and admeasuring 62 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the said Bohra Street Cross Lane, on the west by the house of Gowind Mahadick, on the north by the public passage and on the south by the property of Amerchand Lalji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Bombay in Bohra Street or Hamalwadi Lane at Lower Colaba, fronting the said Bohra Street on the south side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Fort, and admeasuring 60 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 47 and bounded on the north by the Bohra Street on the south partly by the property of Godaji Manaji and partly by the property of Succaram Yessoo, on the east by the house of Gowind Ramji and on the west by the house of Sorabji Nusserwanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 16th July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

The property of a European Gentleman gone on Field Service:—

One "Sunbeam" motor car 16 H. P. Bosch magneto.

One "Siddeley" motor car, 18/20 H. P. Bosch magneto, Torpedo body, 4 Seater.

CRAWFORD, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July 1917.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX S.S "INDIA," LATE S.S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Ballard Pier Shed near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods being a portion in uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—

6 cases silk damask, 18 barrels wine empty and broken, 2 bales cotton and woollen shawls, 1 trunk wearing apparel, 1 case Essential oil, 2 barrels wine, 70 bottles quicksilver, 25 jars Formaline, 26 cylinders pressed ammonia, 10 cases Acityline acid in crystal form, 2 cases samples, 73 packages transmission iron wheels, 1 case woollen felt, 3 casks toilet soap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section [illegible] of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on the 17th July, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Locomotive parts, glassware, merchandise, cotton flannel, cotton goods, matches, acid, tin preserve, beer, sundries, perrier water, carbolic soap, toys, hydrogen peroxide, tea, paint brushes, green copperas, cement, coal tar, borax, crates empty, aerated water bottles, old newspapers, bundles toilet paper, sockets, wet dates, poonac, planks, jaggree, coir ropes, dry dates, sugar, rice, cotton seeds, ground nutseeds, cast iron pipes and empty cases.

AUCTION SALE OF COPRA, COIR YARN, COIR MATS CHUCK PEENAC, (OIL CAKE), LEMON GRASS OIL IN DRUMS, BALES OF GOAT SKINS, BUFFALO HIDES, EX. S.S. PANJIM DAMAO.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public auction on FRIDAY, the 20 July, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the Enclosure of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and under their instructions the following cargo ex. the above vessels.

About 7607 bags, copra.
1333 bales coir yarn.
250 bundles coir mats.
16 drums Lemon grass oil.
18 casks casings.
666 bundles chuck poonac (oil cake).
165 bales goat skins.
168 packages buffalo hides.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance must be paid for, and goods must be removed within five days from date of sale. All goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from time of sale.

If not cleared by the fifth day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendor before delivery is given for each lot or part of the same until cleared to cover charges due by the cargo.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 13th July, 1917.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade;—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green. etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities,

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address:—White Paint.

Telephone No 3953.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free.

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MASSEUR SPECIALIST in Insomnia, Nerve Depression, Hysteria, Lumbago, Constipation. Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Neuritis, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further particulars and testimonials apply to Box No. 932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8741

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon. Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

THE CLASSES of the Bombay School of Chemistry and Pharmacy will commence shortly. Intending should apply at once for admission to the PRINCIPAL at Nair Building, Lamington Road, Bombay. 8888

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the Anjuman High School, Nagpur, C. P., an UNDERGRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit—as Sanskrit Teacher on Rs. 40—5—60. Apply immediately to the SECRETARY. 8879

WANTED—A young qualified gentleman, to act as RESIDENT HOUSE SURGEON in Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials to Dr. V. N. BHAJEKAR, Garden Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 8874

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION for a Maharani in a Natve State in Central India. A Deccani Lady of good education and standing will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8804

WANTED.—For an upcountry mill (1) a MANAGER, who can reorganise and economically work a spinning mill, and (2) a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, well versed in flat Cards and Ring Spinning. Apply during business time personally to Rao Bahadur BERCHHRAJ JAMNALAL, 183/5, Kalbadevi Road. 8863

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Gujarati Hindu Matric TEACHER for school at Vasana, Mahikantha on Rs. 25. Apply fully NAGINDASS AND MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 8895

WANTED—A NURSE for taking care of infant Princes, in a Native State in Central India. A Deccani Lady will be preferred. Apply stating qualification and terms to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8805

WANTED

WANTED—At once Rs. 95,000 on a mortgage of two new Buildings situated on Sandhurst Road, Brokers need not trouble. Write to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8801

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Pheayle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A TRAP AND HORSE. Very pretty turnout. Apply to Box No. 969, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8889.

FOR SALE.—Half Barrel each, Vacuum's Graphite Grease and Petroleum Jelly. Apply to Box No. 970. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8891.

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR LORRY in running order. For full particulars apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road. 8889.

FOR SALE.—The New WOLSELEY CAR 16—20 H.P. Torpedo Phaeton in first rate condition with detachable wire wheels. Apply to Box No. 968, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8887

FOR SALE.—As owner is going Home, a beautiful Ford, 2 seater, splendid running, fitted with bosch magneto, with a great feature in itself, with spare tubes, covers, etc., all complete for Rs. 1,850 only. Apply K. & S. MOTOR Co, Bombay. 8896

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One five seater, four cylinder MOTOR CAR by Paige 16-20 H.P. in excellent working order. Price Rs. 3,500 or offer. Apply to NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, 94, Main Street, Poona. 8772

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—STUDEBAKER MOTOR BODY, good as new, with cushion and hood covers. Price Rs. 300. No counter offer. Open for inspection between 7 and 11 a.m. Apply KHETSEY KARA 73, Harvey Road, Chowpatty. 5860

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A Big upper storied GODOWN, at Dalal Street next to the Share Bazar Hall. The two floored godown is on 311 square yards and there is 100 square yards open space attached to it. Apply Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN, Solicitors, 109, Meadow Street, Fort. 8900

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT LOCO FOREMAN, age under 35. Pay 25 per cent increase on present wages. Free quarters. Apply

THE MANAGER,
Bombay Port Trust Railway,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil, P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8624 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half year ended 30th June, last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, and a special bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, all free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 13th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June 1917.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July, 1917. 8793

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 20th day of July, 1917, for the construction of a cook-room, W.C.'s and washing places with Drainage and Water fittings at Maratha Hospital.

2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 11th July 1917.

8892.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NIELSNIELSEN" having arrived on the 12th instant, from America the Consignees of the Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within 10 days after the steamer's arrival. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards will attend the ship every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from alongside the steamer or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co.,
42, Forbes Street,
8899 Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NATHUMAL SHORIMAL has contracted to sell to our client THACKER WAGHJI RAMDAS, free from all incumbrances all and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Girgaon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate right title, interest or claim in to and upon the said piece of land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, underlease lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurements 277 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Girgaon or Breach Candy Road in the Registration Sub District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18 New Nos. 93 and 99 Old Survey No. 429 and New Survey Nos. 7629 and 7630 with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the rates and taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 259 and 260 and Street Nos. 567, 569 and 571, Girgaon Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dwarkanath Jugganath, on or towards the West by the said Girgaon or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property of Balaji Raghoba and on or towards the South by the property of Maneckji Pattonji.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1917.

MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchasers Attorneys.
8890

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HUSSONBHOY ABDOOL HUSSEIN, of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Leasehold Land (being a part of the land admeasuring 503 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 22 of the Mathew Road Estate of the Improvement Trust) together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the South-east by Plot No. 23 of the said Estate in the occupation of Mohsin Ebrahim and Taher Ebrahim, on the South-west by Mathew Road, aforesaid on the North-west partly by a 5½ feet strip of vacant land and beyond that by the house of the Vendor and partly by Plot No. 21, of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Cowasha Dossabhai Wadia and on the North-east by lines of the Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage all which premises formed part of the land bearing New Survey No. 8019.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1917.

BHIMJI & Co.,
8894. Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai REHIMATBAI ABDULALLI, wife of SARUFFALLI MAMOOJI has contracted to sell absolutely to our client Bai RASOOLBIBI alias GORI, wife of HAJI AHMED GULAMMAHOMED NAKHODA BROACHA, of Rander near Surat, Orah Mahomedan Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 314 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements chawls or range of buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7024 and Street No. 5 and bearing Collector and Land Revenue New Survey No. 3604 and which all premises are situated at Belvedore Hill Road at Mazagon outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the said Belvedore Hill Road on the West, North and South by the property of Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtoola Khairaz.

Dated this 12th day of July 1917.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
8897. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KANJI ZAVER, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client HAJI JOOSAB ESSA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mirza Alli Street, in the town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5651 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3446 (2) and street No. 1a and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Simon Reuben on or towards the West by Mirza Alli Street on or towards the north by the property of Mirza Alli Khan and on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Karmally Mahomed Jetha.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
8871 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of the late GULABCHAND MOTICHAND DAMANIA, a practising attorney of this Honourable Court of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant. .... Deceased.

NANABHAI TALAKCHAND MALABARI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed Cashier in the firm of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys of this Honourable Court. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eight year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of July, 1917.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
8898 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Superb Eclair Production.

FOR THE HONOUR OF FRANCE.

5 Reels. 6,000 Feet.

featuring Mlle. ANDREE PASCAL of the Ambigu Theatre, Paris.

A great and powerful story of French Patriotism.

with

Latest Topical Budget

and

BILLY MERSON & LUPINO LANE

in a two-reel uproarious comic subject

Thrice Nightly

7.00 8.45 10.30.

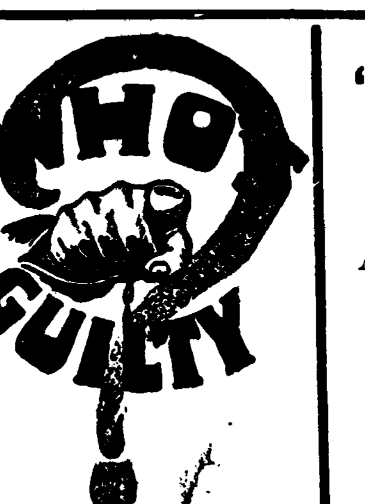
LOOK OUT FOR "THE PURPLE MASK."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30
8-30
10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED HORNBY ROAD, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.



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The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.

10th Story from "Who's Guilty" series.

"THE TRIAL OF SOULS"

A fire Drama of American Military Life.

Continuation of our science series.

MAKING A MODERN CAR.

Showing the famous "Overland" Co.

MAKING A 1000 CARS A DAY.

A CAR MADE BEFORE YOUR EYES

COMEDY CARTOONS "WIFFLES."

JUST A PASSING REMINDER TO YOU,

that to-day is the last day of the Second Instalment of the tremendously Popular Serial

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

creating quite a sensation just now at the

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW,"
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

"THE LAST CHAPTER"

Being the 15th and last episode of

THE

"SHIELDING SHADOW"

Showing
JERRY'S THRILLING FIGHT
with the
OCTOPUS

At the bottom of the sea and many other sensational incidents.

Also

"DUTY BEFORE LOVE"

A great modern war drama in 3 acts.

How a French Girl fell into the Hands of the German Spies and how she out-witted them and finally Emerged Triumphant.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.

"MINING INSECT—THE MOLE—CRICKET
Scientific Series. Coloured.

"SKINNY'S LOVE TANGLE"
comic.

7, 8-45 and 10.30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee every SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Home of Celebrities.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST NIGHT
OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.

"THE MYSTERIOUS MRS. M."

How a rich American was cured of melancholia, brought on by boredom, by the intervention of a fortune-teller who predicted his early death. The suspense and mystery are mantained until the last few moments of the picture.

"A POLITICAL TRAMP."

Finding the car of an election candidate standing by the road, two tramps drive off in it, and one impersonates the owner at a meeting, preaching a propaganda entirely opposed to the one intended. There are many comic situations.

The latest.

PATHE GAZETTE.

MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

PACKED AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

At 6-30 To-night 10

GAIETY THEATRE.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

PRESENTS

GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co. AND REVUE CO.

In a 2-Act Musical Comedy

"DO IT NOW"

OR

THE LOVE ADVENTURES OF THE PRINCE OF LEOCADIA.

"DO IT NOW"
is the Motto of the Leocadians.

"DO IT NOW"
is a matter of business.

"DO IT NOW"
is the Policy in a matter of Love.

"DO IT NOW"
is the only Policy.

COME TO THE GAIETY
and
you will learn to

DO IT NOW.

AND THEN
EVERYBODY WILL BE DOING IT NOW.

THE MUSICAL COMEDY
will be preceded by
A BRILLIANT PATHE'S
Drama in 3 Parts:

THE MAID OF THE WILD

TO-NIGHT SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW AT 8-30

To-night! To-night

IS THE NIGHT
AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO

GREAT SPANISH LOVE SERIAL

"JUSTICE"

To-night—Start's "Justice and Revenge.
To-night—Love—Hate—Tragedy
To-night—David Roscoe saved from the King of the forest
To-night—Do Not Miss the mightest Programme in Bombay.
To-night—One Waterproof at 7 p. m. show as prize.

Look out for Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in the Purple Mask.

SIGHT RESTORED

An Infallible Remedy of Nature for all sorts of Eye-diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure; absolutely safe; highest testimony. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P.O. (Bengal).

Please mention this paper when writing to us.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th Vad of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 22nd of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 6th of Bahman, 1286.
Jowish: 23rd of Thamuz, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.; Sunset: 7h. 19m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Prof. Burnett-Hurst's lecture on "The Organisation of a Statistical Inquiry," Sydenham College, 6 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

SATURDAY, July 14.

French Room: 5th Anniversary Meeting and Entertainment in Honour of the French National Feast, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 15.

South Indian Club, General Meeting, 5-15 p.m., Sandhurst Road.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 9-30, Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RAJADHYAKSHA—At Poona on the 10th of July, 1917, Mrs. Janakibai, the wife of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., aged 39. Deeply regretted.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Friday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

THE SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

A general meeting of the Club will be held in the Club premises at Rama Chandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).

NAMADEO SAMAJIK SAMSTHA.

Under the auspices of this Samstha, the annual prize distribution ceremony will be performed to-morrow at 5 p.m. in Mr. Khandke's Hall at Kapad Lane. Mr. G. V. Malvadkar of Poona will preside and distribute prizes, to all the students of the Namadeo Shimpi community of Bombay.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association), Mr. Rustamji Pestonji Karkaria will deliver at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), a public lecture on "The Influence of the English Language in the Gujarati Language". The lecture is open to the public.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The programme, now running at the Palace of Varieties, is a most varied and interesting one and has proved even more successful than its predecessor. It drew crowded houses last night. "Do It Now," a two-act musical comedy, is the chief attraction of this new programme and is full of tuneful music, good dancing and humour. "Do It Now" was the motto of the excellent Prince and people of Leocadia whether it was in business of love affairs and it gave rise to scores of extremely funny situations. The company under the leadership of Mr. Steve Buckingham, acquit themselves most creditably in the different roles assigned to them. The comedy is preceded by excellent varieties and a fine cinema drama, entitled "The Maid of the Wild," of which the plot is laid in beautiful mountain scenery. There is besides a fine comic film.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The jute share market was irregular and olives dropped to Rs. 169, but recovered to Rs. 173 at close. Coal shares did not attract very much attention. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Benakri 9-12, 10; Bengal Giridih 24-4, 24-8; Ghusick 20; Nodiha 15-8 15-12; Ondal ord 16, 16-4; Singara 14-4, 14-8; Sowardih 16-8, 16-12; Western 16, 16-4; West Tetturya 9-12, 10.

Jute:—Budge-Budge ord 400, 403-8, 405; Clive ord 178-8, 178-4, 174, 177, 173, 170, 169, 173; Dalhousie ord 380, 376; Delta ord 408, 411 s.l.; Empire ord 42-4, 42-12; Fort Gloster ord 472, 474-8; Fort William ord 193; Gourepore ord 550; Howrah ord 327, 320, 323; Kamarhatty ord 348, 350; Lawrence ord 362; Naihati ord 318, 320; New Central ord 398, 393, 402; Northbrook ord 39, 39-4, 38-12, 39; Reliance ord 293; Standard ord 412; Union ord 552.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,455; Bengal Aerating Gast Factory 140; Great India Phosphate 7 p; Triton Insurance 63, 64; Titaghur Paper ord 144; Titaghur Paper pref 85, 86.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-6 to Rs. 67-10.

At a meeting of the Parsis of Simla held in Framjee Building, resolutions were passed deploring the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the resultant loss to India and requesting the Chairman, Mr. Dinshaw Framjee to request Sir Dinshaw Wacha to convey the condolence of Simla Zoroastrians to the deceased statesman's family

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

RACE COURSE MURDER CASE.

ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE'S EVIDENCE.

(Before Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)
King-Emperor
v.
1. Mahammudkhan Fazaldin.
2. Fakir Mahomed alias Fakira Nazim.
3. Sardarkhan Amirkhan.

The three accused were charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Zaferkhan by stabbing him with a knife and thus causing his death, on the night of the 26th of March.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Mansing Karsandas appeared for the Crown.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. M. K. Azad defended the first accused.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. Batlivala defended the second and third accused.

STORY OF THE MURDER.

In opening the case for the prosecution the Advocate-General stated that on the night of the 31st of March, the dead body of a man was exhumed on the Mahaluxmi Race Course, when it was found that the head was very nearly severed from the body and the stomach had been stabbed. The body was decomposed. Medical evidence would show that death was caused by these wounds and other evidence would show that the body was of Zaferkhan, a Pathan, who was murdered. The only question would be whether it was the accused who did it either together or assisting one another.

Now the facts are that there was one Karimkhan, a *Ghatsarang*, whose duty was to supply *lascars* to the Shipping Companies. Zaferkhan was in the service of Karimkhan and anxious to supplant him in his business; so he left his service and joined Thakida, another Pathan, who had started the business of a *Ghatsarang*. Karimkhan thought that Zaferkhan took some of his business away and when he went to Gohgusti he complained of this to his brother, the first accused. Witnesses would come and tell them of conversation between Karimkhan and the first accused to the effect that he (the first accused) would see that Zaferkhan did not take away his work. One Umerdin, servant of the first accused, then came to Bombay with the first accused. That Umerdin was now an approver in this case. After coming here they saw Inspector Obaidullakhan of the C. I. D. The first accused complained to him that Zaferkhan had left him and was taking his brother's business. There was a meeting at the Inspector's place when the first accused, Zaferkhan and Thakida were present. It was then arranged that Zaferkhan should go back to Karimkhan, that his salary, which was Rs. 15 before, should be raised to Rs. 30 per month and that Karimkhan should pay to Thakida certain moneys which Zaferkhan owed to him (Thakida). In pursuance of this arrangement Zaferkhan joined the service of Karimkhan again.

FATAL MEETING ON RACE COURSE.

On the 26th of March, the hospitalship Loyalty arrived and among the crew were the second and third accused. They went to see Mahomedkhan, the first accused, and all of them including Zaferkhan had their evening meal together. The three accused, Zaferkhan and Umerdin then went out together. They went to the Mahaluxmi Race Course where they sat down in the middle of the Course, except the second accused who kept standing. The second accused then hit Zaferkhan on the head with a stick and after having stunned him, the third accused held his legs while the first accused cut his throat and stabbed him in the abdomen. They dug out a grave, put his body in, and covered it over. During this period the second accused lost his cap and this cap was ultimately found in the grave. They all then came to Null Bazaar and hired a *gadi*. The first accused took Zaferkhan's headgear and waistcoat and gave it to some one. He then changed his clothes and went with Umerdin to Inspector Obaidullakhan and gave him information of the arrival of one Sardarkhan, who was wanted for an up-country murder. Various people began to ask the first accused as to Zaferkhan's whereabouts. To some he said that he had absconded with some money belonging to Karimkhan. To others he said that he had gone to collect recruits. Lastly he confessed that he had murdered him.

ARRESTS AND FIND OF BODY.

Subsequently there was a quarrel between the first accused and Umerdin when the first accused slapped Umerdin. Later, Umerdin went to Inspector Obaidullakhan and gave him certain information, in consequence of which the first accused was immediately arrested. The same day the Police went to the Race Course and the grave was dug out when Zaferkhan's dead body was found and on the left side a cap of the second accused which he had lost, was found. The case depended to a large extent upon an accomplice's evidence, viz., Umerdin. A good deal of legal learning would be wasted to show that the evidence of an accomplice should not be believed. In his humble opinion, that was all waste of ink and paper. In this case he was not going to ask them to convict the accused on Umerdin's evidence alone unless that evidence was corroborated in material particulars.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Obaidullakhan in his examination-in-chief, said that he was an inspector in the C. I. D. since January, 1914. He was a Pathan. The Pathans came to him frequently to take his assistance in settling their disputes. He knew Karimkhan who was doing the work of a *Ghatsarang*. He had a man named Zaferkhan in his employ. Afterwards Zaferkhan joined the service of Thakida. Subsequently the first accused and a man named Umerdin came to see him. The first accused told him that Zaferkhan was creating a lot of mischief while in Thakida's employ. Then he saw Zaferkhan and subsequently it was arranged that Zaferkhan should rejoin Karimkhan's service and get a salary of Rs. 30. Before he was getting Rs. 15 per month. After that on the night of the 27th of March, the first accused came to him and gave him information of a Pathan named Sardarkhan. On the evening of the 31st, Umerdin came to him at 8-30 p.m. and gave him certain information. As a result of that information he arrested the first accused and took him to the Jacob Circle Police Station. They then went to the Mahaluxmi Race Course. Umerdin pointed out the spot. It was exhumed and the dead body of Zaferkhan was found. The body was decomposed and lying face downwards. The neck was cut and there was a stab in the stomach. A cap was found inside. After the body was discovered, he arrested the second accused in consequence of information given to him by Umerdin. So also the third accused was arrested. A telegram was sent to the District Superintendent of Attock to stop letters addressed to Karimkhan. Two letters were sent to Bombay as a result of that telegram.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness stated that he knew Karimkhan and the first accused after his arrival in Bombay. Thakida became a *Ghatsarang* recently, only a year back. He knew him in his village. He told him he was doing some contract work. The Police had nothing to do with the appointment of a *Ghatsarang*. There was no rivalry between the two. Karimkhan complained to him that Zaferkhan was taking his men to Thakida. After Zaferkhan went back to Karimkhan, the first accused told him that he (Zaferkhan) had regained his confidence to this extent that he had allowed him to go to the Shipping Office again. When Umerdin made his statement, he said that the head dress and waistcoat of Zaferkhan were given by the first accused to the second accused. Umerdin was not arrested till the 4th of May. There was a Coroner's inquest and he did not know why Umerdin was not examined there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness stated that the second and third accused had nothing to do with the business of Karimkhan. Umerdin gave him information about these letters. He (Umerdin) was standing by, when the first accused directed it to his Munshi. Umerdin's statement was taken down by Mr. Carter correctly as he stated it. It was interpreted to Mr. Carter by him on the morning of the 1st April.

Umerdin took him and other Police officers to the room of No. 1. A knife was there. That was not taken possession of. Umerdin did not point out a sheet which had blood marks. The sheet sent to Chemical Analyser, was another sheet from Hamly Begum. He did not take him to Mr. Chichgur or recommend him to Mr. Chichgur. Thakida had applied to the Commissioner for a license once or twice. He did not recommend him. Thakida told him in the course of an ordinary conversation. He did not see Mr. Chichgur at all about this application of the Thakida. The body of this man was exhumed before Umerdin's statement was recorded.

TWO OTHER WITNESSES.

Abdul Gaffoor and Nawazkhan Wazerkhan deposed to certain conversation in their presence between Karimkhan and the first accused, in which the first accused stated that he would make Zaferkhan straight.

UMERDIN FAZUL EXAMINED.

Umerdin Fazul said he was a Cashmiri Pathan and a resident of Gurgusti. He knew the first accused and Karimkhan, and was in their service. After that he went to Gurgusti. He remembered going to Gurgusti about five months ago. He was in Karim's service in Bombay for two years. Mahomedkhan was also at Gurgusti. Karimkhan in the presence of Mahomedkhan complained to him that he had come from Bombay because Zaferkhan wanted to snatch away his business from him. Mahomedkhan started to come to Bombay. The witness, five others and two boys came with him. After he came to Bombay, he did not see Zaferkhan.

He and Mahomedkhan went to Inspector Obaidullakhan and Mahomedkhan made a complaint to the inspector. Subsequently Zaferkhan returned to the service of Mahomedkhan and worked with him for 15 days. He remembered the night when Zaferkhan met with his death. Fakira and Sardar, second and third accused, came and said Mahomedkhan. They came from s.s. Loyalty—that was what they said. They went away again on the ship. They again came the next evening at 6 o'clock at their Dehra at Two Tanks, the place where Mahomedkhan resided. In that particular one himself, Mahomedkhan, Zaferkhan and Munshi lived. Dehra was a rest-house for Pathans. These two men, accused 2 and 3, came to their room. Mahomedkhan, Zaferkhan and himself were there. They took their food there at 8 p.m.

Witness then described the journey to the Race Course and the murder. All except Fakira were standing. Fakira struck Zafer with a stick on the head. Mahomedkhan and Sardar held him and Mahomedkhan cut his throat and stabbed him in the stomach. The witness asked why they were killing him. Accused No. 1 asked him to hold his tongue otherwise he would also be killed.

Zaferkhan died, then earth was dug out by all the three accused. The body of Zaferkhan was placed in and some grass was put upon it. When they went to the Race Course, accused No. 2 had an embroidered cap. That cap remained beneath the body of Zaferkhan and could not be found though search was made for it.

The lungi and waistcoat of Zafer were removed from the body and then the body was buried. Mahomedkhan took away the lungi and waistcoat with him. The stick and the knife were taken by Fakira. From the Race Course they came to "Seven Roads." They ordered the witness to bring a victoria, which he did. The witness then sat on the coach-box and the others sat in the "gharri" and they drove to Bori Bunder. The second and third accused then went away to their ship. The knife and stick were given to the second accused by the first, who asked him to throw them away in the sea. He could identify the waistcoat.

QUARREL IN IRANI'S SHOP.

A few days later No. 1 had a quarrel with the witness in an Irani's tea shop where No. 1 slapped him on the face. After Mahomedkhan had slapped him he left him and the witness stayed there. At eight the same evening he went to Khan Saheb and gave him certain information. No. 1 was arrested. Subsequently they went to the Race Course and showed the dead body. The body was exhumed and when it was taken out the cap was found. He then went to s. s. Loyalty with the inspector where he pointed out accused No. 2 who was arrested. No. 3 was not there, but he was arrested the next day.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he came with Mahomedkhan to Bombay as his servant. Witness used to receive only food and clothing from him and no salary. He was in Mahomedkhan's service for the last 12 years. He was already in his service when he came down to Bombay. He was not willing to come to Bombay and kept himself in hiding for two days in order to avoid coming to Bombay, because he was an old man now. Eventually he induced the witness to go to Bombay.

He had said that accused 2 and 3 came to the first accused's house and then left. He did not hear the conversation as he was sitting some distance away. They remained for about an hour and then left. They then came the next day.

FORMER STATEMENTS TO POLICE DENIED.

The witness's statement made to the police on the 1st of April, was read out to him. It was as follows:—"People stayed in the house, all went to sleep at 10 o'clock and at six the next morning Fakira and Sardar left."

That was not true. He did not state that to the Police and he could not say how that came to be recorded.

He knew that Mr. Oliver, the engineer of s. s. Loyalty, was examined as a witness.

Mr. Talyarkhan here put it to the witness that Mr. Oliver has stated in his evidence that the accused 2 and 3 had come to s. s. Loyalty, at midnight. This statement was made after the witness had made his statement to the Police and the witness therefore now changed his story to fit in with the story of the engineer.

Continuing witness said that the lungi and waistcoat were taken by the first accused to the Dehra. He did not state to Obaidullakhan that the first accused had given these articles to the second accused. If Obaidullakhan said this it would not be true. It would not be true, if it was said that the first accused gave the lungi and waistcoat at Two Tanks.

Witness was then referred to his statement to the Police that these articles and knife and stick were handed over to by the first accused to the second at Two Tanks to be thrown into the sea. Witness said that he did not make such a statement and he could not say how it came to be recorded by the Police.

Continuing, witness said that the story was that, the clothes were handed over to his Munshi at his house with instructions to burn them or wash them. The Munshi burned the clothes of the first accused on which there were blood-stains. He saw them burnt that very day in the house. He had never mentioned this fact to any one before, as he was not asked about it. The Munshi as well as himself told this fact to Inspector Carter when he first went to the Police to give information. He could not explain why it does not appear in his statement to the Police.

He could not explain why the Munshi burned some clothes and not the others, belonging to the deceased, which were before the Court. He had kept the latter in his box. Those with blood-stains were burned. Both the clothes before the Court, namely, lungi and waistcoats, had some blood-stains on them, but Abdul Rehman, the Munshi, had told him that he had washed them. He had mentioned this fact both to Inspector Obaidullakhan and Mr. Carter at the time the search was taken.

ANOTHER INACCURACY ADMITTED.

They had left the house at 8 p.m. and returned to Jacob Circle at 10 p.m. after the murder had been committed. The witness was then referred to his statement to the Police that they had left the house at 10 p.m. Witness replied that that was incorrect.

The witness was referred to a statement made by him to the Police that from Jacob Circle they took a victoria and went straight to Two Tanks, while before the Court he said that they went straight to Bori Bunder. The witness said that what he stated to the Court, was correct.

Mr. Talyarkhan then put to the witness several other statements made to the Police which were entirely inconsistent with the statements made by him in Court.

The case is proceeding.

THE DADAR "TERROR."

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any 50 of our Home Rule Leaguers be prepared to give their time and service for the protection of the chastity of their fellow female subjects, at Dadar and Parel? If so, they will please send in their names to the undersigned. The line, I propose to take up, is to divide ourselves into 5 batches of 10 each and each day to keep a full time watch at Dadar, Parel and other places and should the experiences of your correspondents be repeated, to see, with the report, the Commissioner of Police, who, I am sure, will immediately do the needful.—Yours, etc.

MASHRUVALA.
C/o Mr. A. V. Thakkar,
Servants of India Society,
Bombay No. 4.

Bombay, July 12.

WHERE TO SEEK REDRESS AND HOW?

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You must have by this time in possession a number of complaints regarding the recruiting peril at Dadar, and I shall be obliged if you will permit me to be an additional subscriber to them.

A youth aged about 15, quite a minor without any doubt, was a few days ago actually caught by the recruiters just near the G. I. P. Railway Station and carried to ——— where God knows! I now hear from a reliable source that the unfortunate boy-victim has succeeded in dropping a line to his bereaved father of his confinement from Calcutta, and his aged parents now lament with heart-rending cries. I would thank any generous and humane philanthropist or a lawyer or anybody, who could assist the poor and helpless parents in regaining their lost boy, the only hope of their lives.

Dadar is rapidly being turned a place under the war zone, and it is for the people living here to see why they should not either protest against this pestilence of kidnapping, or leave the place altogether for a better exile.—Yours, etc.

PEACE-LOVING LOYAL ONE.

Dadar, July 11.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY NOTES.

TWO ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

(*Before Justice Kajiji.*)

King-Emperor v. 1. Shrawan Tulsiram; 2. Chand Gulam Husein; 3. Uhlas Jagan; 4. Rahim Nawaz ..... Accused.

The four accused were charged with using as genuine, twelve currency notes all of the denomination of Rs. 5 knowing them to be forged and counterfeit, and abetment of the same.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the prosecution.

The case for the Crown was that on the 13th of March last one Bakshi Imam, a barber, residing at Frere Road, wanted to send Rs. 50 to his brother in his native place. He sent a man with Rs. 50 in notes to the General Post Office. The clerk there on receiving the notes noted that one of the notes was not genuine. The clerk asked the man how he happened to come by that note and made him over to the Paltan Police Station.

On the same day a man called Narotam sent his uncle to the Municipal Offices to pay two bills of Rs. 65 each. The clerk who accepted the payment of those bills rejected one of the notes, which also was for Rs. 5 and the man was sent with the note to the Paltan Police Station. The next day a hack victoriavala was given a five rupee note by No. 2. The victoria was standing at the corner of Grant Road. It was hired by Nos. 2 and 3 and they drove as far as the J. J. Hospital. The fare was only six annas, but No. 3 tendered him a five rupee note and took back Rs. 4-10. The victoriavala went to an Irani's shop and had some refreshments there. He tendered the note, but the Irani refused to accept it and told him that the note was a counterfeit one. The Irani handed over the note to the nearest policeman, who in his turn gave it to his superior officer and it was thereafter sent to the head office. Nobody had yet been traced as the person who had tendered those notes.

ARREST AT CRAWFORD MARKET.

On the 19th at about 6 a.m. the first accused went to Crawford Market and bought some fruits there. He tendered a five rupee note to the fruit seller. As he had no change he asked No. 1 to wait. He then went and asked a money changer there to change the note for him. The money changer at once recognised the note as counterfeit and accused No. 1 was then and there arrested and handed over to the police. No. 1 made certain statements to the police, in consequence of which they arrested No. 2. No. 2 was a young boy. He too made certain statements and took the police to a room in a house at Marine Lines. They found the room shut but it was in the occupation of No. 3. They made further investigations in the matter and ascertained that Nos. 2 and 3 were the persons who had engaged the victoria at Grant Road. No. 2 then took the police to the various shops where he had uttered various notes and the police succeeded in receiving them all from the various shopkeepers. No. 2 made it appeared, tendered about six notes of Rs. 5 to various persons; who all identified him as the individual who had tendered those notes. The eighth note was recovered from a milkseller to whom it had been tendered by No. 1. The ninth note was recovered from a vegetable seller who identified No. 1 as the person who had given the note. The tenth note was handed over to the police by an Irani who could not identify the person who had tendered it, but who said that it had been given to him by a Mahomedan. The eleventh note was brought to the police by a victoriavala who said that it had been given to him by a British soldier in payment of his fare for Rs. 4-10. The 12th note was recovered from a ghee seller at Jaintpur to whom it had been tendered by No. 4 for a rupee worth of ghee purchased by him. All these notes bore identically the same number and seemed to have been counterfeited by the same little graphic process. All the notes uttered by the accused were in payment for articles purchased by them of small value ranging from 4 annas to one rupee.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the first and second accused and of "not guilty" against the third and fourth accused.

His Lordship sentenced the first and second accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and ordered the third and fourth accused to be acquitted.

PATHAN TERRORISM IN BOMBAY.

DARING ASSAULT ON WOMAN IN THOROUGHFARE.

The terrorism of the Pathans who seem to be a law unto themselves, is increasing daily and poor men and women are made their unfortunate victims. Yesterday about 11 a.m. there was a terrible scene at Charni Road Tram Junction. A robust sturdy Pathan was seen to assault a poor woman violently and attempt to strip her of her garment. A crowd had collected without, indeed, much use witnessing the brutality of the Pathan who evidently cared little for the broad daylight or the thoroughfare. It was a pitiful sight and much worse was averted by the arrival of Inspector Melville who arrested the bully and took him to the Grant Road Police Station. The miserable woman whom the leisurely stroll of a policeman towards the spot or the stationary presence of another at a distance, did not render immune from the savage handling of the money-lender alleged that she had taken a cloth worth Rs. 10 on credit from her assailant and could only pay for it in easy instalments to which her creditor was not agreeable and meted out his punishment for her delinquency.

SUICIDE OF A MILITARY SEPOY.

SEQUEL TO BARRACKROOM THEFT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Bhugwandin Budhai, a military sepoy. The evidence was to the effect that at 8-40 a.m. on Wednesday, the deceased asked for his rifle to clean and went with it into a shed at the rear of the guard-room. About five minutes later, a report was heard, and Private Thomas Winterbottom went to the shed, the door of which he found closed. He opened the door, looked in and found the deceased on the bed with a wound on his chest and the rifle lying beside. One round was in the chamber and the bullet had struck the floor beneath the cot. The deceased was alive and was removed to hospital, where he subsequently died.

It further appeared that a theft had been committed last month in the barrack room, and the man, whose property had been stolen, used to suspect a number of sepoys including the deceased, but could give no proof against anyone. A verdict of suicide was returned.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

INSTITUTION OF A DIPLOMA IN TEACHING.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the University Hall on the 28th instant, at 5-50 p.m., when consideration will be given to the following among other items:—

Dr. Harold H. Mann's proposal that as recommended by the Syndicate, the maximum number of students fixed for the first year class of the New Poona College by the resolution of the Senate, dated the 26th February 1916, be increased from 200 to 240, subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 5 of the report, on the re-inspection of the College.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar's proposal to accept the Intermediate Science or an equivalent Examination of an Indian University as one of the tests qualifying for admission to the course of study for the B. Com. degree.

DIPLOMA IN TEACHING.

Dr. Harold H. Mann's proposal that as recommended by the Syndicate the Senate approves of the institution of a University Diploma in Teaching and requests the Syndicate to frame and submit for approval at an early date draft regulations to give effect to this resolution.

Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson's proposal that as recommended by the Syndicate the following sentence be *added* at the end of regulation No. 43 of the B.A., degree regulations:—

"Should a candidate, however, fail under not more than one head of passing, he shall be declared to have passed the *Pass* Examination if, on a review of his marks, a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present decide that he should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtain an aggregate of at least 40 per cent. of the total marks obtainable."

VERNACULARS AT B. A. EXAMINATION.

Prof. H. G. Limaye will move the following resolution:—

In regulation No. 47 for the B. A. Examination *add* the following words after the word 'German' in line 7 on page 88 of the Calendar:—"Marathi, Kanarese, Gujarati, Urdu."

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye will move the following resolution:—

In regulation 49 on page 99 of the University Calendar for 1916-17 for the words "in the *University of Bombay*" *substitute* the words "in this University or in a University recogniesd by this University."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 12-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date. Rs.
War Loan	1,800	2,28,000
War Bonds ..	2,875	8 11,275
Cash Certificates..	15,810	15,32,835-8
	20,485	25,72,110-8

RECRUITING FOR I. D. F. IN BENGAL.

SIR HENRY WHEELER AS PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

His Excellency the Governor invited a number of gentlemen to meet him in Calcutta last week, to discuss the arrangements for co-ordinating the recruiting operations in Bengal, in order to meet the requirements of the military authorities, for the various labour and man power in connection with the war. A Provincial Recruiting Board has now been constituted, consisting of 16 members, with the Hon. Sir Henry Wheeler as President.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

FORMATION OF A CORPS CONSIDERED BY CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

In pursuance of the decision of the Senate in a committee constituted on Saturday last, the Faculty of Law met on Wednesday afternoon to consider whether under the existing laws relating to the Calcutta University, the University had power to organise the formation a university corps to form part of the Indian section of the Defence of India Force and the Bengali Double Company as recommended by the Syndicate, to spend the university funds for the purpose of organisation and maintenance of the University Corps, and to raise funds for the purpose. It is understood that the faculty have answered all the questions in the negative.

"SWADESHI" MEETING AT HYDERABAD

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, July 11.

Under the auspices of the Home Rule League a public meeting of citizens of Hyderabad was held on Sunday last in connection with the swadeshi movement. The audience outnumbered one thousand. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Diwan Partab Rai was in the chair and eloquent speeches on Swadeshi were delivered by several speakers amid cries of "Bande Mataram." It was emphasised that encouragement of Swadeshi goods was imperative to attract the attention of the British Democracy to the repressive policy of the various local Governments. Over seventy persons took the Swadeshi vow on the spot.

The death is announced of Mr. Cyril Lawson, son of Mr. A. E. Lawson, co-proprietor of the "Madras Mail," as a result of a wound received in action more than a year ago. He recently underwent an operation and apparently was unable to rally from the shock caused by it.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 13 July, 1917.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

It is refreshing in these days to find that the energies of the Government are not exclusively engrossed in devising uses for that admirable and all-sufficing instrument known as the Defence of India Act. On Monday last the Conference of the Provincial Secretaries of the Advisory Committees for Indian Students going to England formally met in Simla. The Educational Member presided, and in addition to the Secretaries there were present Sir Edward Maclagan, and Messrs. W. H. Sharp, G. Anderson, E. A. Cheshire and Ritchie. Sir Sankaran Nair's long opening address was excellent in many ways, but not altogether unexceptionable, as we shall presently see. It was a comprehensive and discriminating survey of the educational situation in so far as it bears on the work of the Advisory Committees whose Provincial Secretaries had met in conference. It was the first occasion of its kind, and we may readily concede that such a Conference might lead to profitable results. To say, however, as Sir Sankaran did, that "a meeting such as the present can be productive of nothing but good," appears to us to be rather more optimistic a view to take than is justified in view of all the circumstances.

The work undertaken on behalf of Indian students going to England for their education is divided into two main branches, work in England and work in India. The Educational Member claimed that these two, though interdependent on each other, "are under distinct organisations." That is true in a sense, but needs qualification. It must be borne in mind that both the "organisations" are entirely under official inspiration and control. Sir Sankaran's explanation at a later stage of his address to the effect that "the existing arrangements are necessarily official, not in the sense that they imply any form of compulsion on students to come within their scope, but in the sense that they rest on an official basis," will not be taken as convincing or strictly accurate by those who have any first-hand knowledge of the working of the Advisory Committees. "Compulsion" may not have been "implied" or intended when these organisations were set up, but in effect and in actual practice that has been the result in the case of a large proportion of students wanting to go to England from this country for education. To explain in detail how this has worked out would take up more space than we can spare at present, but we may indicate one example of the kind of pressure brought to bear on Indian sturents, which has been tantamount to "compulsion." Before an Indian student can leave these shores he must secure a passport, before the passport is granted a "certificate of identity" must be produced, and the grant of the certificate of identity is conditional upon the approbation, we believe, of a District Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police. There has moreover been a complicated network of rules which did not always facilitate the admittance of an Indian student into the colleges at British Universities. A certificate of personal character from the Magistrate of the District to which the student belonged has in some institutions been insisted upon in accordance with the wishes of the London Bureau. And there are other rules and regulations which in their effect, if not in their original purpose, have been "compulsory." It was in 1909 that Lord Morley appointed an Advisory Committee in London together with a Bureau of Information for the benefit of Indian students. This latter institution, housed in palatial premises in Cromwell Road, has since come to be known as the "Thana" among Indian students all over the United Kingdom. This was an ironical fate to overtake an institution which in its later extension was expected to be most helpful and to be, in fact, "a home from home" to Indian students. According to Sir Sankaran, "the functions of the Bureau have been to answer enquiries in regard to educational facilities, to keep lists of suitable places of residence, to furnish students with references, to bring to the notice of the Advisory Committee any cases in which the regulation of educational institutions bears hardly on Indian students and generally to give all possible assistance either to students themselves or to their parents in India."

There have been some intermediate changes in the status and personnel of the Bureau, added the Education Member, "but its functions have remained substantially unaltered, and I have little doubt that it has been an agency of great value to Indian students in England." To this we would for the moment only say that Sir Sankaran's statement does not cover the whole of the truth in the matter. The Bureau has been an agency of good in certain cases and up to a certain point. It has also been an "agency" of harm and mischief in other ways. That the Educational Member was himself not altogether easy in his mind will appear from the following rather significant passage in his address:

> We have no doubt heard complaints regarding it (the Bureau). Such complaints were investigated not long ago by a sub-committee of the Advisory Committee, and the Secretary of State, as you know, passed orders dealing with various grievances put forward. We still occasionally hear complaints, but although the organisation doubtless has points on which improvements may be possible, there is no one in India in a better position than you are, to appreciate the fact that the home organisation is serving a most useful purpose.

To say the least of it Sir Sankaran was putting matters very moderately. We shall deal with the facts of the case in detail on another occasion.

WAR POETRY.

A question, the answer to which must provide much interest and instruction, is the character of the effect of the war, both in respect of quantity and quality,—on the production of literature, especially poetry. War has in the past inspired much great poetry, but, if the attitude taken up by each poet towards war is taken into consideration, it will be found that the number of those poets whose immediate inspiration was enthusiasm for, and glory of, war is very small indeed compared with the number whose imagination was stirred by "a detestation or a dread of war, or, at least, the desire of representing war as it really is, laying bare its ugliness." "The terrible beauty of the 'Trojan Women,' in which Euripides set forth the sorrows of an ancient Belgium," as it has been truly said, "the coarse and brutal exactness of Zola in his 'Debacle,' the didactic purpose of Tolstoy in his 'War and Peace' and 'Sevastapol,'—these are far more representative instances of the effect war produces upon art than any ultra-patriotic and bellicose novel or poem it would be possible to name."

It would be untrue to say that there is any country or people in the world whose literature is not tainted with militarism or chauvinism. As Mr. A. W. G. Randall points out in the current number of the "Contemporary Review," the Crimean War let loose a flood of bombastic rhetoric in England and the poets, from Tennyson downwards, wrote a good deal in a manner we have become accustomed to label Prussian; France, too, has had her Jingo poets,—the last, before the present war, being Paul Derontede; as for Italy, anyone who thinks militarism a purely German phenomenon should read the Futurist poet Marinetti's writings on the Tripolitan campaign. But it is a point, characteristically indicative of the Teutonic psychology,—a point that is emphasised by Mr. Randall in his article entitled "The German War and the German Poets,"—that Germany's position among the Powers in regard to this matter is a unique one; for, "while England speedily grew ashamed of her Jingoism, and most people in France forgot the existence of Derontede, as Italy will probably some day forget Marinetti, while other countries have neglected their bellicose poets, Germany has always striven to keep their memory alive." Thus the two great wars which Modern Germany waged before this war, produced, among many others, two famous poets: Ernst Moritz Arndt, and Emmanuel Geibel. The work of both is the most concise exposition it would be possible to find of Pan-Germanism and the Prussian doctrine of aggression. And yet these poets are still lectured upon at the Universities, and discussed with care and minuteness in doctoral theses. The present war has also stimulated the output of poetry in Germany, in quantity if not in quality, and with characteristic thoroughness. German professors and critics have devoted themselves to making vast and highly amusing calculations as to the number of poems produced in war. While a professor of the Munich University has solomnly estimated that three million poems were written from August, 1914 to January 1915, another critic, Herr Schumann, asserts that fifty thousand poems per day were written in the first month of the war and six million in the first year and this record of imaginative activity is triumphantly demonstrated to be a complete answer to those who accuse the German nation of barbarism! Mr. Randall, of course, disregards these ridiculous exaggerations. As he points out, very many of the boasted six million poems did not succeed in getting published,—and Herr Schumann is naive enough to admit this,—and a large number of those published was absolutely without interest or value so far as literature is concerned. It is a melancholy fact, however, that Germany can count among her war-poets all the writers of established reputation: Gerbart and Carl Hauptmann, Richard Dehmel, Suddermann, Holz, Wedekind, Otto Ernst, Rilke, Schankal, Ernst Hardt, Ludwig Thoma, Paul Ernst. These names, Mr. Randall thinks, are rather an impressive testimony to the patriotism and unity of the German "intellectuals,"—especially because before the war, many of them being either social rebels or exponents of a totally "undeutsch" romanticism, were not noted for any extraordinary degree of "Vaterlandsliebe." Besides, it must be admitted, as Mr. Randall adds, that many of these poets sustained the rather unusual *role* of patriot with great ability. The explanation may be found, to a great extent, in the cunningness with which the writers of Germany's notorious "White Book" lied about the origin of the war and in the gullibility of the poets. Mr. Randall quotes, as an example, the opening stanza of a poem entitled, "Die Grosse Stunde" ("The Great Hour,") which Suddermann wrote in, obvious sincerity:

> "Whether, O Father in Heaven, we still put our trust in You,
> Or whether You are but a dream of a sacred past—
> See now, we swear to You, witness of Truth,
> We have not desired it—
> This murder, this world-ending murder—
> Which now, with blood-hot sighs
> Stamps over the shuddering earth.
> True to the soil, the bread-giving soil,
> Happy and cheerful in business and trade,
> Peaceful we sat in the oak-tree's shade,
> Peaceful—
> Though we were born to the sword."

But poems written with such regretful and apologetic tone were exceptions. The prevailing temper of the German nation as a whole was war-like and the poets reflected that mood. The joy for fighting became then the predominant "leitmotif" of Germany's war-poetry and every event of war was accompanied by an immense amount of lyrical comment. As Mr. Randall says,

> The capture of Liege, the entry into Brussels, the march on Paris, the "victory" of the Marne, the sinking of the three English cruisers by Captain Weddigen, the execution of the spy, Hans Lody, the exploits of the Emden, even the raising of the first war-loan, above all the opening of the submarine "blockade—" each of these events had, so to speak, its own literature.

Fortunately, Mr. Randall is able to state that there are many signs that militarism has not entirely conquered the intellectuals of Germany. Certain poets have, he says, made great efforts to keep alive an appreciation for foreign,—especially French,—culture. Again, there are, as he concludes,

> a few poets, particularly those who have been brought into actual touch with the war, who remained unaffected by this race-romanticism. They see how impossible it is for German art and German literature to remain for ever devoted to a narrow national ideal; they perceive that no art can thrive for long on mere patriotic bellicosity. Every day the tendency has been for the German poets to turn more and more in the direction of peace, or at least away from empty military boasting and mere blind hate.

Notes of the Day.

A Higgledy-piggledey Policy.

There is a general belief that the Government of Inda has la'd down a policy for the local administrations throughout the country in regard to the attitude to be adopted towards political propaganda, but though the belief is founded on substantial grounds, it is a belief that events would otherwise make it difficult to entertain. The want of agreement among local officers in regard to the holding of meetings to protest against the internments has assumed the dimensions of a farce. In Calcutta the Sheriff has agreed to requisition the meeting which will be held in the Town Hall. In Delhi the proposed meeting was prohibited. In Lahore the meeting was held, but publication of reports of it was at first prohibited and then allowed, the original order being revoked. In Allahabad a meeting was held. In Rae Bareilly, in the same province, the meeting was prohibited by a fiat from the hills.

An Illegal Order.

These are only a few isntances of the confusion that prevails and the want of direction which allows each local despot to decide for himself the course to be pursued. The Rae Bareilly incident is perhaps the most amazing of all. In the first place, the local officials are quite undeterred by the fact that meetings had been allowed in the two capitals of the provinces. They proposed to be a law unto themselves; especially the Deputy Commissioner, who though on leave in the hills, was so concerned about this matter that he took the precaution of instructing his substitute not to permit any meeting without reference to him. It seems to us that when an officer goes on leave it is a grave impropriety for him to interfere with the discretion of the officer acting for him and we doubt very much, assuming that this repressionist was officially on leave, whether he was within his rights in continuing to exercise authority from a distance. But, in addition, it may be pointed out that the order served on the conveners of the meeting was not worth the paper it was written on, since it failed to specify under what law or provision, action was taken. Why the gentleman who received it should have said he would obey it "as in duty bound" passes our comprehension, since he was bound neither morally nor legally to obey an illegal order.

A Postmaster's Salary.

It is a notorious fact that while the high officials in this country are in the majority of cases, the most highly paid in the world, the salary vouchsafed to the members of the subordinate service is, especially in the lowest grades, scandalously meagre. No wonder that, human nature being what it is and the demands of decent subsistence urgent, there is corruption and petty tyranny exercised by these men in order to eke out a pittance. There are also occasionally grave breaches of law. The other day, Justices Teunon and Huda of the Calcutta High Court sentenced a postmaster, aged twenty-six, to five years' rigorous imprisonment for having misappropriated three insured letters containing currency notes of the total value of Rs. 1,800. While passing this deterrent sentence, the judges felt constrained to point out that for his services in the Post Office the guilty youth was paid no more than the "exceedingly small sum of Rs. 8 a month." "We desire to express our opinion," commented their lordships, "that officers through whose hands such large sums pass should, in the public interest and in the interest of the officers themselves," be remunerated on a more adequate scale. We commend this pronouncement from the bench of the premier court of justice in the country to the notice of the "Government of India," who are now engaged in the pleasant task of increasing the emoluments of the members of the Indian Civil and other privileged services. And we may also add that the sentence, in the circumstances, is excessive.

The Health of the City.

There wss not much change to report in the conditions of health in Bombay last week in comparison with those of the week previous. The general death-rate declined from 29.94 to 29.62, the total mortality standing at 558. Small-pox registered 14 attacks and 8 deaths during the week, being four deaths more than in the previous week. Plague registered 36 attacks and 25 deaths, being one attack and 12 deaths less than in the previous week. In the corresponding week of last year there were 26 fatal cases of plague, while the past quinquennial mean was 17. The mortality from the principal other diseases during last week was as follows:—Phthisis 23, other diseases of the respiratory system 163, tubercular diseases 6, measles 2, malaria 2, enteric 1, diarrhoea 33, dysentery 15, diseases of the nervous system 37, old age 25 and debility 62. There were 406 live births during the week, in addition to 31 still-births and 8 premature births.

Official and Personal

It is officially announced that the tenure of the office of the Hon. Sir James Meston, Liteutenant Governor of the United Provinces, has been extended to the 15th January 1918.

H. E. Lady Chelmsford accompanied by Mrs. Maffey, Lieut.-Colonel Austin Smith, and Capt. Browne, A.D.C., left Simla on Thursday for Pindi and Murree to visit the British and Indian sick and wounded in the war hospitals. Her Excellency will then proceed to Kalabag where it is hoped she will see the ambulance train and stationary hospital.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Mrs. Mithibai Pestonji Wadia, (*Mr. B. P. Wadia's mother*); Mr. Surbhai Gopalji Desai, B.A.; Mr. Vithal Somshet Hegiste, Tobacco Merchant; Mr. Balkrishna Ramshet Pathare, Tobacco Merchant; Mr. Mohandas Kamalsi Goredia; Mr. Motilal Kanji; Dr. B. J. Shah, L. C. P. & S.; Mr. P. P. Naidu; Mr. K. G. K. Nayadu; Mr. Jainarain L. Taparia; Mr. Haji Fateh Mohomed H. M. Mainoer, Ivory Merchant; Mr. Chimanlal P. Shah, Chemist and Druggist; Mr. Parshotamdas J. Ramji; Mr. Bhaichand Nagindas; Mr. Lalji Naranjee; Mr. Haridas Parshottam; Mr. Goculdas Damodar; Mr. Madhavji Govindji; Mr. Vallabhdas Kanjee; Mr. Moolji Waljee; Mr. Laxmidas Premjee; Mr. Dhanjee Parshottam; Mr. Mathuradas Trikamdas; Mr. Ramdas Karsondas; Mr. Maganlal Bhanjee; Mr. Karsondas Manmohandas; Mr. Virjee Hirjee; Mr. Jamnadas Deokram; Mr. Kothari Laxmidas Arjun; Mr. Kothari Keshavjee Madhavjee; Mr. Morarji Kaha; Mr. Soonderdas Laljee; Mr. Jamnadas Parshottam Kapadia; Mr. Manaklal Harjivan; Mr. Deochand Jeeva; and Mr. Jivraj Madhavji.

In addition about 20 more members.

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

ENEMY DRIVEN ACROSS THE RUIPA.

THIRTY-FIVE MILES' ADVANCE ON THE RUFIGI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

An East African communiqué says, the enemy's right flank detachment south-westward of Kilwa fell back from Lunyu to Mayongo. Simultaneously our troops came into contact with his centre at Ukuli.

Our forces on July 7th converged in three columns from Mkomrefi, Kimambahill and Wungwi against the Germans upon the Kuli-Mayongo front. All columns were successful in this difficult country. The maximum advance was thirteen miles.

Another column drove the enemy across the Ruipa river and established themselves between an enemy detachment at Mofu and the main position further north.

Our Likuju forces pressed the Germans back on the Songea-Liwale road, enveloped the rearguard and drove it north towards Mahenge. A column of West Africans advanced without opposition thirty-five miles from the Rufigi river in the direction of Msswega.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING COMMITTEE.

SIR H. BIRCHENOUGH AS CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

In the House of Commons Sir A. Stanley announced that Sir Henry Birchenough had been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Empire Cotton Growing.

SCOPE OF COTTON COMMITTEE'S WORK.

ITS CONSTITUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 4-20 p.m. July 12.

In the House of Commons, Sir A. Stanley, announcing appointment of Sir H. Birchenough as Chairman of the Commitee on Empire Cotton Growing stated that the Committee would investigate and advise the Government as to the necessary measures by which the industry could best be developed. The names of the Committee would be published immediately. It would include cotton spinners, manufacturers, merchants and operatives, representatives of the British Cotton-growing Association. The Foreign, Colonial and India Offices the Government of India and the Indian cotton industry, also the Governments of the Dominions, where cotton-growing could be developed, would be invited to send representatives.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN APRIL.

COST BETWEEN 150 AND 200 AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 12.

It is announced that labour troubles in April cost us between one hundred and fifty and two hundred aeroplanes.

"CONSCRIPTION IN WEALTH"

NO ACTION ON PEOPLE'S SAVINGS CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

Sir William White, Minister of Finance, stated that the attention of the Government had been called to public uneasiness due to the expression in the Parliament—"conscription of wealth," therefore he desired to say that no action detrimental in respect of people's savings was contemplated. Any taxation imposed would be in accordance with the legitimate established forms.

EAST CLARE BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 10-40 p.m. July 12.

The following is the result of the by-election in East Clare, the seat formerly held by Major William Redmond:—

Devalera (Sinn Feiner)	5010
Lynch (Nationalist)	2625

END OF GERMAN TRADE IN LIBERIA.

ALL GERMANS ORDERED TO BE DEPORTED.

ALL GERMAN BUSINESSES TO BE WOUND UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 12.

Reuter states that the Liberian Government has ordered the deportation of all Germans and complete winding up of German businesses. Liberia was the last German political and commercial foothold in West Africa. The trade done by the Germans was three-fourths of the whole trade of the country. Nearly all exports, including valuable oil products, went direct to Hamburg and Bremen before the war.

BRILLIANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN DOLINA.

10,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

INTENSE FIGHTING ON NIEUPORT FRONT.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT DOLINA.

TWO MORE VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

10,000 PRISONERS AND SO GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 12.

We continued the pursuit in the direction of Dolina. We occupied Halicz at midday Tuesday and our advanced detachments crossed the left bank of the Dniester and reached the valley of Lomnitza, which we crossed occupying the villages of Bladniki and Babin. We have taken over 10,000 prisoners in the fighting at Dolina since Sunday, eighty guns, and a large number of trench mortars and machine-guns.

FIGHTING NEAR ZOLOTVIN.

2003 PRISONERS TAKEN IN A DAYS' FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 12.

A Russian wireless communiqué says that after capturing Halicz General Tchremisoff advanced westwards and reached the left bank of the Lomnitza. The Russians also advanced on the Bogerodchan-Zolotvin front. They took over 2,000 prisoners and thirty guns in the day's fighting.

RECENT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC ADVANTAGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

After the recent pictures of the condition of Russia leading to the belief that a really effective offensive was about the last thing possible, at least in 1917, the capture of Halicz, following upon last week's successes, comes as another pleasant surprise. This brilliant victory places in General Brusiloff's hands the principal junction of railway following the river Dniester to Lemberg, and if he manages to take Brzezany also, as is hoped, he will have another important railway centre from which advance towards Lemberg may be pushed simultaneously.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN OBJECTIVES.

The latest development of the Russian offensive seems to indicate that General Brusiloff's move aims not merely at holding big enemy forces as was at one time the thought in many quarters, but is a fully organised offensive with important objectives which has hitherto been skilfully pursued by large co-operating forces. Incidentally, the impression is being confirmed that General Brusiloff's bombshell is really at the bottom of the alarm in Austria and of the crisis in Germany.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

SIR W. ROBERTSON CONGRATULATES GEN. BRUSSILOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., July 12.

The Press Bureau states that Sir William Robertson has sent a message to General Brussiloff congratulating him on the splendid result of the recent fighting and wishing him further success.

General Brussiloff has replied that all his efforts are directed to the development of operations already begun with a view to a decisive victory over a common enemy.

HALICZ CAPTURED BY KORNILOFF'S 8TH ARMY.

PART OF CAVALRY AND COSSACKS IN RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, July 12.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 13.

It was General Korniloff's Eighth Army that captured Halicz, the same Army as took the town at the beginning of the war under General Brusiloff. The Russian dash westward has driven wedge between Leopold of Bavaria in the north and Archduke Joseph in the south. It is now clear that General Korniloff's was the Russian main attack and that the operations of the Seventh and Eleventh Armies were only auxiliary.

The present battle-front in Galicia extends altogether one hundred miles. The enemy front on the river Narajuyka has been turned from the south and the enemy is bound to retire hastily across Gnilayalipa, the lower reaches of which are already in Russian hands.

The Cavalry and the Cossacks have had a great part in the Russian success, tirelessly driving the enemy from one river to another.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE KALUSZ.

ENEMY'S GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-25 p.m. July 12.

According to information received by the Russian Ministry of war the Russians have captured Kalusz, the enemy's General Headquarters, twenty miles southwest of Halicz.

INTENSE FIGHTING ON NIEUPORT FRONT.

TEMPORARY ENEMY GAINS.

REPELLED BY ATTACK NEAR LOMBARTZYDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 12.

A British communiqué says after twenty-four hours' very intense bombardment the enemy made a determined attack on our position on the Nieuport front on Tuesday evening. The concentrated and heavy nature of enemy's artillery fire levelled the defences in the dunes sector near the coast. This sector being isolated by the destruction of the bridges over the Yser, the enemy here penetrated our position on a front of fourteen hundred yards to a depth of six hundred yards, reaching the right bank of the Yser near the sea. The enemy, after gaining some of our advanced positions further south opposite Lombartzyde was driven out by a counter-attack.

NAVAL AIR-RAID NEAR NIEUPORT.

FIVE ALBATROSS SCOUTS DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., July 12.

The Admiralty announces that five naval aeroplanes engaged on Wednesday ten Albatross scouts and three large two-seaters south-westward of Nieuport. Three scouts were driven down completely out of control and two others were driven down. One of ours is missing.

FIGHTING ON WEST FRONT.

A GERMAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 12.

A German wireless communiqué says the artillery duel developed greater intensity on the coast in the Ypres sector also eastward of Wytschaete. There were reconnoitring engagements north-east of Messines, near Lens and Fresnoy and northwestward of St. Quentin.

The fighting activity increased near Riga, Dvinsk and Smorgon.

ADMISSION OF STANISLAU VICTORY.

The Russians were inactive between the Strypa and the Dniester.

The fighting north-west of Stanislau resulted in our withdrawal behind the Lukowitza stream.

NAVAL AIR-RAID ON TURKO GERMAN FLEET.

THE GOEBEN AND WAR OFFICE BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 12.

The Admiralty says the Vice-Admiral in the Eastern Mediterranean reports that the naval air service on Monday night successfully attacked the Turko-German fleet lying off Constantinople. When they located the Goeben surrounded by warships and submarines, the airmen attacked from a height of eight hundred feet getting direct hits on the Goeben and the other ships near her. Big explosions and several fires occurred on board. The airmen also attacked and got a direct hit on the War Office. The enemy appeared completely surprised and no anti-aircraft batteries opened fire until after bombs had been dropped. The airmen returned safely.

ENEMY ANXIETY ABOUT YSER FRONT.

GERMAN DETACHMENT IN CHEERLESS PESITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 10-40 p.m. July 12.

The Military correspondent of "The Times" points out that the British only recently took over the dunes sector north of Nieuport from the French. Hence, they are not yet thoroughly acquainted with its characteristics. The sector is ordinarily fairly safe, but a heavy gale on the coast on Tuesday last presumably resulted in temporary absence of naval support. The repulse of the enemy further south at Lombartzyde appears to show that the whole incident is without much importance and the German detachment between the British troops in the south and the sea in the north is in a somewhat cheerless position.

The enemy has, for some time past shown himself anxious about the Yser front since it is only natural that he should wish to see more closely what the British are doing.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

CENTRE PARTY SUPPORTS ERZBERGER.

COALITION MINISTRY BEING FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

The most important news from Germany to-day is the announcement in the Catholic organ "Germania" that the Centre Party by an overwhelming majority has decided to support Erzberger and that a coalition ministry is being formed including the leaders of all the parties.

GERMANY ON THE WAY TO PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

FORMATION OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 12.
Recd. 11-25 p.m. July 12.

The "Vorwaerts" publishes a notable article in which it is asserted that it is impossible to doubt that the German Empire is on the way to a peaceful revolution. If the present crisis does not lead to decisive results, it will soon be repeated in a more intense form with more unpleasant surroundings.

The "Vorwaerts" demands the formation of a Parliamentary Government which will bring peace. The Germans need to live as free people among free peoples.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung," the organ of the National Liberals, retorts with the deamnd for the Dictatorship of Hindenburg cum Ludendorf.

GERMAN STROKE IN BELGIUM.

NOT REGARDED AS SERIOUS.

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-25 p.m. July 12.

The German stroke in Belgium is admittedly surprising, but it is not regarded as serious. It is fresh proof of the certainty of capturing almost any advanced trenches with sufficient artillery preparation and the Germans have the mass of their biggest guns in Belgium, the coast sector of which they have converted into the most powerful entrenched camp.

Every confidence is felt that Field-Marshall Haig's reply will be speedy and satisfactory. The Germans in Belgium have lately been experiencing the effect of the British sea, air and land power. Hence their thrust may be an attempt to forestall a suspected general attack by the Allies, or posibly it msay be dictated by the necessity of stimulating the flagging patriotism at home, while some experts are of opinion that it is a movement made in preparation for another retreat as the smashing of line here would give the Germans the necessary hinge for such retreat.

GERMAN LOSSES IN AIR.

ENEMY GIVES FALSE FIGURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. July 12.

A German communique is issued in which the Germans announce losses in air during June, but the figures are entirely false. On the British front alone 131 German machines were destroyed and 99 others driven down out of control while the French accounted for 45 and the Belgians for four making a total of 279, instead of 68 admitted by the enemy. It is impossible to give the total French machines brought down, because no such record is ever issued but as the number of the British machines reported as lost by General Haig was 78 and as the heaviest fighting was on the British front it is obvious that the German figure of 220 is absurd.

TREMENDOUS INCREASE OF AEROPLANE MANUFACTURE

MINISTRY'S PROGRAMME OF MAXIMUM PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 10-40 p.m. July 12.

The Minister of Munitions in an interview said that a thousand factories were manufacturing aeroplanes and the output was increasing by leaps and bounds. It now exceeded three times last year's total and on December 31st would be double last April's total. The monthly output of aeroplane engines had more than doubled in 1917 already and would have redoubled before December 31st.

The Ministery's aeroplane programme was one of maximum production.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE NEAR JOUY.

ENEMY DISCOMFITTRE IN WOEVRE.

GERMANS COMPLETELY DRIVEN OUT OF FOOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., July 12.

A French communiqué says there was a fairly lively artillery struggle north of Jouy and lively cannonading in the sector of Hill 304. The Germans attacked north of Flirey in Woevre. After a lively fight the enemy was completely driven out of the portion of the trench in which he had gained a footing.

VIOLENT CANNONADING IN PANTHEON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 12.

A French communiqué says there was somewhat violent cannonading in the region of Pantheon, south of Moronvillers and at Hill 304.

ALLIES AND PEACE TERMS.

ALL ENEMY EXACTIONS IN MONEY AND GOODS TO BE CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

Mr. Balfour an gave assurance that in any discussion of peace terms the Allies would take into consideration the enemy's exactions in money or gobds in the occupied parts of France and Belgium.

BELGIAN TERRITORY IN EVENT OF VICTORY.

DEPORTATION OF 3000 BELGIAN GIRLS TO ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

Mr. Balfour stated that there was no understanding by which, in the event of an Allied victory, Belgium would obtain any territory in Europe beyond her original frontiers.

Replying to a suggestion by Mr. Will Thorne that a protest should be made to Germany against deportation of 3,000 Belgian girls from Antwerp to Roumania, Mr. Balfour said he feared no protest was likely to deter the Germans from commiting these atrocities which were reprobated by the whole civilised world.

GREECE AND THE ALLIED CAUSE.

TEN DIVISIONS TO BE IN FIELD IN 3 MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, July 11.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., July 12.

M. Jonnart, the late allied High Commissioner in Greece, who is on his way to Paris, states that M. Venezelos is of opinion that he will be able to put ten Greek divisions in the field within three months.

GRECO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

FOR ITALIAN EVACUATION FROM EPIRUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that the Greco-Italian negotiations with a view to the Italians' evacuating Epirus were progressing.

COMMISSION FORM KERMIT ROOSEVELT.

IN BRITISH ARMY IN ASIA MINOR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 10-40 p.m. July 12.

Mr. Kermit Roosevelt has accepted a commission in the British Army in Asia Minor and been given his discharge from the Officers' Training Corps at Plattsburg.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GENERAL MAUDE'S DESPATCH.

VASTLY IMPROVED TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., July 12.

A despatch is issued from Sir Stanley Maude, in command of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, covering the seven months to 31st March. He shows that the period was equally divided between preparations and subsequent operations leading past the fall of Bagdad. He describes how the advance was successfully carried out in the face of the most difficult conditions through the tenacious spirit and gallantry of the British and Indian troops, brilliantly seconded by the Navy.

NEWLY FORMED WATER TRANSPORT.

The recent disclosures of the Mesopotamia Commission attract attention to and create special interest in Sir Stanley Maude's references to the present water transport and hospital arrangements. He states that the newly-formed Inland Water Transport Directorate is so well organised that "night and day an endless chain of river craft passed up and down the river, thereby assuring the maintenance of troops at the front."

"OUR WELL-EQUIPPED HOSPITALS."

Sir Stanley Maude further says, "Our well-equipped hospitals were more than adequate to meet the calls on them and throughout the operations the evacuation of the wounded was carried out on model lines. Arrangements for the comfort and rapid transfer of patients from field units to the hospital reflect much credit on those concerned."

Sir Stanley, Maude thankfully acknowledges the prompt response to demands from England, India and Egypt.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

COURT TO ENQUIRE INTO CONDUCT OF CENSURED PERSONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 5-10 p.m, July 12

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that a court composed of three officers and two persons holding high judicial office would enquire into the conduct of persons impugned by the Meso-Crown would, present the case and the proceedings woul, as far as possible, be public.

BRITISH ACTIVITY CONTINUED

TWO ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., July 12.

Field-Marshal Haig in last night's communiqué says: The enemy's artillery fire at Nieuport diminished. Ours continues to be active. The enemy pressed back slightly our advanced posts eastward of Monchy-lePreux on a front of eight hundred yards. We drove off an attempt northwestward of Lens. The weather prevented aerial activity until the evening.

We bombed during the night two aerodromes. All our machines returned safely.

ATTEMPTED RAID NEAR LOMBARTZYDE.

SUCCESS FULLY DRIVEN FOF BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-25 p.m, July 12

Field Marshal Haig this afternoon says: We successfully drove off an attempted raid last night southward of Lombartzyde.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 10-40 p.m. July 12.

A wireless German official communique says:—Our movements south of the Dniester have been executed in accordance with the plan. The English artillery set fire to several villages on the Struma Plain.

SALONIKA FRONT.

HEA LTH OF TROOPS SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., July 12.

A British Salonika communique states that the health of the troops is particularly satisfactory and that there is considerable reduction in the percentage of sickness as compared with 1916.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

GERMAN FUTILITY.

LAST WEEK'S RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 4-20 p.m. July 12.

The Admiralty announces that arrivals during the week numbered 2898 and the sailings 2793. Fourteen vessels over and three under 1600 tons were sunk and seventeen were unsuccessfully attacked. Three fishing vessels were sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the lo[illegible] each week since the returns were i[illegible]

Week ended.	Arrivals.	Sailings.	Sunk. Over 1,600 tons.	Sunk. Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels [illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 25	2286	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2525	2477	14	9	3	12
" 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16
" 13	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
" 25	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2399	18	13	6	17
" 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
" 13	2370	2331	19	9	12	15
" 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
" 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
" 13	2560	2552	18	5	3	19
" 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
" 27	2719	2708	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2642	15	3	5	17
" 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
" 17	2897	2993	27	5	6	31
" 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	13
" 11	2898	2793	14	3	3	17

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, July 12.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 12.

The shipping figures for the week ending the 8th instant show that 527 vessels arrived in Italian ports and 435 left. Two steamers, ten small sailing ships and one overdue steamer were sunk. One was attacked but escaped.

REDUCTION IN SHIPPING LOSSES.

GERMAN SUTALITY INDICATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11-25 p.m. July 12.

The "Times" commenting on the reduction in losses of shipping, estimates that two-million tons or ten per cent. of the British tonnage have been destroyed in six months, indicating that the task the Germans have undertaken is beyond their power, because the Germans announced that million tons would be destroyed monthly and that this would be necessary for the achievement of their ends.

The "Times" calculation does not take into account the replacement of lost vessels either by the interned ships or the new construction.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE IN S. ATLANTIC.

DISCOVERED BY A BRAZILIAN DESTROYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 11.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., July 12.

A Brazilian destroyer has discovered near Santos a prepared base capable of accommodating a submarine.

EXPLOSIONS ON THE CUMBERLAND.

THE VESSEL BEACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 12.

The steamer Cumberland, 9,000 tons, bound from Sydney for England, has been seriously damaged by two explosions in the hold, which tore a rent in the hull. The vessel was beached.

PROHIBITION OF TRADING WITH ENEMY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTAFIVES PASSES GOVERNMENT BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, July 12.
Recd. 11-25 p.m. July 12.

The House of Representatives has passed the Government's Bill prohibiting trading with the enemy and the latter's Allies and providing for the seizure by Government of any property and patents.

ITALIAN EVACUATION OF EPIRUS IMMINENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Athens says that following the Italo-Greek negotiations, evacuation of Epirus by the Italians is imminent.

LIBERIA'S SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

NOTE DISCLOSES GERMANY'S THREATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, July 11.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 12.

The publication of Liberal's Note severing relations with Germany has disclosed the fact that Germany threatened to hold smaller powers liable for any damages to German interests. The Note cites the statement by the German consul in Liberia under official seal to that effect and saying further, that a Bill will be presented for payment and enforced after the war.

BOMBAY'S SLUMS.

NEED OF MORE OPEN SPACES.

PLEA OF WANT OF FUNDS.

LIVELY DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, when a long discussion ensued on a report of their committee regarding the provision of additional open spaces in the city. The Committee reported that considering the present state of Municipal finances they regretted they were unable to recommend the acquisition of any open spaces at present. On the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody, the report was adopted.

The Corporation considered the second report of the Committee regarding the provision of additional open spaces in the city. The Committee in the course of their report said:

"It was stated in the previous report of the Committee that the Commissioner had been requested to bring up specific proposals for the acquisition of some area out of the low-lying ground between De Lisle Road and Worli Road or any other suitable plots that might be available in the northern part of the Island. With regard to this proposal the Commissioner has submitted a report No. 2653, dated the 21st April 1917, a copy of which is forwarded herewith. It will be seen that the Commissioner estimates that it would cost Rs. 4,00,000 to acquire about 13 acres of land suggested as being suitable for recreation purposes, and that a further sum of Rs. 10,000 would be necessary to provide for the drainage of storm-water. Considering the amount involved and considering also the present state of Municipal finances and the important works that have to be urgently provided for, particularly for the drainage and water supply of the City, the Committee regret they are unable to recommend the acquisition of any open spaces at present."

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha in the course of a minute, said:

"Of course the condition of our finances at *present* will not permit our spending any considerable sums of money or finding *healthy* vacant grounds "and not your *low-lying, cheap and insanitary areas*" for popular recreation. Here is the frightful disease of tuberculosis increasing. Is it not the case that were a large mass of the poorer population to go daily out in the open within a few hundred or thousand yards of their lowly ill-ventilated, ill-lighted huts, we should to a certain extent mitigate the ravages of tuberculosis? I for one would cordially vote for a *sanitary loan* of say even 25 lakhs of rupees in order to buy *desirable* and *eligible sanitary* vacant areas where we can plant recreation grounds for the benefit of the vast masses who constantly live in an atmosphere which is far from healthy. It is a pity that there is so much of *cant, unmitigated cant about finance* in this connection."

Mr. H. P. Mody said he was conscious that the report was not very satisfactory reading. But in view of the large proposals which the Commissioner intended bringing before the Corporation the best thing for them to do was to do nothing now and adopt the report of the Committee.

"A DISCREDITABLE STATE OF THINGS."

Sir D. E. Wacha said the financial difficulties would always be there. Whatever might be the surplus cash they were always short of funds, whenever sanitary matters were concerned. Open air spaces were absolutely necessary for the large masses of people who lived in the city from year to year in dirty slums. Open spaces could be had; if they could not have them then they must pull down the buildings. Were they going to make the condition of Bombay more sanitary or not?—that was the question. For years past they had been speaking of improving the housing conditions of the mill-hands. It was a very large question, and the financial difficulties would always be there.

HALF THE POPULATION MISERABLY HOUSED.

Nearly 125,000 families were now accommodated in very miserable houses, which really meant five lakhs of population, taking a family as consisting of four members. Five lakhs out of a population of ten lakhs were housed in miserable slums and was it a creditable thing to the city? That was the question. Where was the difficulty? Mr. Orr, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, had always trotted out the proposition that open spaces should be kept only in low-lying lands. That meant to say that if people were killed in insanitary houses they must be killed more and more in the low-lying grounds. He denounced this plan of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust. Whenever these spaces were available they were putting them aside on account of financial conditions. They should look at the London County Council which spent thousands and thousands of pounds on open spaces. There were large open spaces in London, but here not only were they not adding to them, but building upon these spaces. The Corporation must adopt a sympathetic attitude on this question. They called this the premier city in India and was it not their duty to provide open spaces? He thought it was a discreditable thing.

Dr. Dinshaw Master said it appeared to him that the Corporation was not at all bent upon providing open spaces for the public use. Whenever there were open spaces available they were used either for *kutchra* depots, or for keeping road metal. It was not proper that open spaces, which should be utilised for the benefit of the poor, should be utilised as *kutchra* depots.

ABNORMAL JUVENILE CRIME IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan said the great necessity was to lay down a policy. The question was whether they could afford to spend money, or whether they could afford not to spend any money. His heart bled to think of so many Mahomedan women dying of lung diseases, which according to the Health Officer were on the increase. Their business was to take things as they were and provide more open spaces. According to the statistics supplied to him by the municipal secretary 40 per cent. of the crime was juvenile crime, and if there were more recreation places provided there would be less crime and healthier enjoyment. It was not an easy thing for the Mahomedans, who were living in such places as Memonwada, to go to the Kennedy Sea Face and enjoy the breeze there and it was the urgent duty of the Corporation to provide open spaces for such a population as his. They were doing nothing for the people. If necessary they should set out a full programme.

REMISSIONS TO LANDLORDS.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he had marked one thing about the front door members. (Laughter) and that was that whenever there was a surplus it was to be given to the landlords. They said the landlords were the salt of India or Bombay (laughter) and that they must be given concessions. The Corporation had given them 130 lakhs of rupees in the past eleven years in the shape of remission of taxation. Then what had they done for the city of Bombay in the way of providing amenities of life? There were absolutely none in Bombay. Sir D. E. Wacha had spoken feelingly on the subject, but the speaker wished he had spoken in this manner some 10 or 12 years ago. If they had accumulated two or four lakhs every year whenever they had a surplus, they would have had by this time twenty or more lakhs for open spaces. He thought the fault lay entirely with the front door members of the Corporation.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S MARWADI POLICY.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said he would like to offer a word of explanation. The Improvement Trust was started with the purpose of improving the sanitary conditions of the city and he and Sir Ibrahim had always been fighting in there for the purpose of providing more open spaces. But all his words there had fallen on deaf years and he thought the Trust was adopting a *Marwadi* policy in this regard.

DR. SUKHIA'S REPLY TO MR. WADIA.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it was incorrect to say that Rs. 130 lakhs had been remitted to the landlords. There was no remission in fact. What had happened was that at the time of the plague the house-tax was raised, but after the subsidence of the plague it was again brought down to its former level. For the legislation never intended that the maximum taxation should always be imposed. If they looked at the figures they would find that the incidence of taxation which was Rs. 2-9-6 per head in 1865 was Rs. 12-9-8 per head in 1916. This was higher than in any other city in India. Not a single pie had been remitted to the landlords but on the contrary lakhs and lakhs of rupees had been taken away from them. All the mischief had been due to people coming into the Corporation through the back door.

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia condemned what he called the parsimonious policy of the Commissioner in giving up set-backs in several lanes and roads on the ground that there was not much traffic there. Dr. Sukhia said it was not the traffic alone but the health of the city that had to be considered in this connection. Every available set-back in the city should be taken advantage of. Mr. Wadia had always been hard on the landlords but he (the speaker) asked if Mr. Wadia and other mill-owners had fulfilled their obligations to the city and told the Municipality that mill's were not adequately assessed. If they had done this, the Municipality would to-day have been in a position to acquire a number of open spaces with ease.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSALS TO BE AWAITED.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he agreed with many things that had been said by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and he also agreed that the Improvement Trust was responsible for the present state of things, but he did not think that quite absolved the Corporation from their responsibility in the matter. He thought at present they could do nothing and must await the Commissioner's proposals in the matter.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned.

INDIAS FITNESS FOR SELF GOVERNMENT.

RECOGNISED BY SIR ROBERT BORDEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Addressing a Home Rule League meeting last evening Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri Barrister-at-law, said that he was one of the first to criticise rather savagely Sir S. P. Sinha's Congress speech. But the speaker was told that after Sir S. P. Sinha had recently gone to England, he had changed his opinion regarding the realisation of Self-Government. He no longer was of opinion that the time was "Not yet," and how had this change come about? At an interview in England between Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, the latter in the course of a conversation learnt that India had not got Self-Government. He said to Sir S. P. Sinha, "What, you have not got Self-Government in India?" Sir S. P. Sinha said, "No." Then Sir Robert Borden said emphatically, "Then you ought to get it this evening." Since then Sir S. P. Sinha had changed his opinion and the speaker hoped others would.

GOVERNMENT'S POWERS TO ACQUIRE SILVER.

MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN GENERAL CURRENCY POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

Under an ordinance issued to-day, the Government of India are taking the power to acquire all the silver coin and bullion imported on private account other than current silver coin of the Government of India. Silver so acquired will be paid for in London at a rate five per cent. below the London quotation on the date of the acquisition by the Government of India. The reason for adopting this particular basis of payment is that 95 per cent. of the London price represents approximately the American price of silver plus the cost of freight and insurance from America to India, and is necessarily lower than the London quotation which includes an additional 5 per cent. on account of the greater cost and risk involved in shipping silver from America to London. The silver will of course remain private property and subject to any risks incidental to transit until it is made over to the Government. Owing to this fact, that, as just stated, the rate fixed for payment covers freight and insurance charges to India, import duty will not be levied on silver so acquired by the Government. A notification has also been issued to-day prohibiting the import of silver into India except in the case of (a) current silver coin of the Government of India, (b) silver coin or bullion imported on Government account and (c) silver coin or bullion imported under license.

These measures which have been decided on in consultation with his Majesty's Government supplement the action recently taken in regard to gold, the object being to strengthen the general currency position.

As is well known, owing *inter alia* to the prosperity of India at the present time, the strong external demand for many of India's products and the large disbursements which the Government are making in India, the coin requirements have, for many months been on an unprecedented scale, and heavy additions to the rupee currency have been necessary. The Secretary of State has succeeded in making large purchases of silver. But it is desirable to eliminate, where possible competitive buying against him. The silver which he can purchase by payment in London and ship to India, forms a portion of the resources on which the Government of India have to rely for the payment of council bills and any impediment to his purchases must react on the amount of councils which he is able to sell. It is therefore to the interest of the trade that competition with his purchases should be as far as possible eliminated. From the fact that payment for acquired silver will be made in London, it will be seen that such silver will not operate as a trade remittance to India to finance exports. Owing, however, to the high price of silver during recent months, private imports of this metal have been on a small scale, while, on the other hand, the competitive buying which they represent must necessarily tend to force up the price of silver against the Secretary of State to an extent entirely disproportionate to the advantage which such shipments may have recently afforded to trade.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF CURRENT SILVER COIN.

As stated above, no restrictions will be placed on imports of rupees or other current silver coin of the Government of India. Further, in order to avoid undue disturbance of the existing contracts, licenses will ordinarily be granted unconditionally in the case of consignments already in transit, and Government will not exercise the power to acquire these. Collectors of customs have also been instructed to pass small quantities of silver though coming within the letter of the Ordinance, and notification section 5 as foreign coin carried by passengers. The larger remittances of silver are usually imported at Calcutta and Bombay and licenses for import will, ordinarily, only be granted at these ports where the consignments can readily be dealt with at the mints. In cases of imports into other Indian ports, the special orders of the Controller of Currency should be taken in every case by the customs officers. The Controller of Currency and the Accountant-General, Bombay have been appointed by the Government of India to deal with imports at Calcutta and Bombay respectively, to avoid delay. Owners of silver are recommended to communicate direct with the above officers. Silver, when acquired by the Government, will be paid for in the manner adopted when the purchases are effected by the Secretary of State otherwise than in London, that is to say, 95 per cent of the estimated value of the consignment will ordinarily be paid by the Secretary of State in London on receipt of intimation by telegram that the silver has been duly received in the Indian mints. The balance of the price will be paid after such further examination as may be necessary in the way of assay, or where refinement is first necessary on receipt of the final report as to the number of standard ounces in the consignment.

INDIAN ARMY.

PUNJAB RECRUITING BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

In connection with the organisation for recruiting for the Indian Army, the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab has constituted the following provincial recruiting board, which will hold its first meeting at Barnes Court, Simla, on the 14th instant:—

President: The Lieut.-Governor.

Members: The Hon. Mr. P. J. Fagan, Financial Commissioner, Commissioners of Divisions as available, the Hon. Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh of Ludhiana, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Malik Mehed Amin Khan of Shamsabad, the Hon. Chaudri Lal Chand of Rohtak, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Saiyad Mehdi Shah of Gojra, Additional Secretary to the Punjab Government, three divisional recruiting officers of the Punjab, and other members to be added as occasion requires.

"RUSSIAN REGENERATION AND ITS LESSONS."

HOME RULE LEAGUE LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule Leagues, a lecture on "Russian Regeneration and its Lessons" was delivered on Wednesday at the Morarji Goculdas Hall by Mr. Syud Hossain. The chair was taken by Mr. Jehangir Petit, and among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Bahadurji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. S. Banker, Dr. Velkar, Mr. Ratansi Dharamsy, Mr. Omar Sobani, Mr. S. V. Lalit. Mr. Bhato (Baroda) and Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavaty. Mr. Petit was warmly cheered, this being his first appearance as a formally enrolled Home Ruler at a meeting of the League.

Mr. Syud Hossain began his address with a brief reference to the fact that the meeting was the first called under the auspices of the Home Rule Leagues, since the issue of the notorious circular *re* students and politics. It was feared by some that owing to the circular, the attendance would not be as large as formerly but he was glad to say that the crowded hall and the filling up of even the galleries falsified those adverse anticipations. He also briefly referred to Mrs. Annie Besant's internment and then turned to the subject proper which, he said, deserved more than a mere newspaper reader's interest. The Russian revolution, he proceeded, was not the work of a day or of one man. It had been in the making for many long, weary, agonising years, during which not only the educated classes or the intellectuals or intelligenzia as they are called but the masses also worked for it, aspiring, endeavouring, suffering and even dying for the cause which they all had at heart. The Russian revolution could not have been brought about by the work or fiat of some individuals, and even if it could have been so brought about, it would not have deserved all the praise and appreciation bestowed upon it. The revolution involved the prayers, the endeavours, the sufferings, the martyrdom, the crucifixion, of thousands upon thousands, rich and poor, learned as well as the unlearned, men as well as women.

TRAVAIL OF FREEDOM.

The harrowing tale of the sufferings of aspiring Russia could not, the lecturer said, be told in a few minutes, but he would read to them an extract from a speech delivered some weeks ago at the great congratulatory demonstration held in Albert Hall, by Mr. Nevinson, who the lecturer parenthetically added, was as much a friend of India as of Russia. Mr. Hossain then read the extract in question, which told of the age-long persecution which the patriots of Russia had suffered at the hands of the now expelled autocracy. To hear of men and women who were forced to march from stage to stage and from one dreary barrack to another on their way to the inhospitable and cold deserts into which they sank as into the oblivion of the tomb; or those whom Mr. Nevinson saw hunted up and down the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow by mounted Cossacks with heavy loaded whips of leather and lead; or those who were hunted to death by the secret police, who were betrayed by provocative agents, who were handed over to the most terrible tortures that fiendish ingenuity can invent, or the human frame can endure, in the torture chambers of Riga and Warsaw made an impressive story.

TRIBUTE TO THE MARTYRS.

"It is less than ten years ago," said Mr. Nevinson, "that men and women, 2,100 of them, were hanged within three years, an average of about two a day, and the Russian prisons were crowded with 181,000 men and women, chiefly political prisoners, and that 84,000 were sent to Siberia. It is for us that those men and women suffered: in tears and sorrow they planted the seed, of which we now reap the harvest in joy. With their stripes we are healed. In 1885 the American writer, George Kennan, in passing through Siberia, met Katherine Breshkovsky, then a young woman of 30 or 35 and as they parted, she said, 'We may die in prison and exile, our children may die in prison and exile, our children's children may die in prison and exile, but something must come of it in the end.' Something has come of it now, and I wish we could penetrate the darkness into which those noble men and women have passed, so that we could tell them that not all in vain has been their heroic struggle. Men and women, there is a custom in Russia, at the beginning of meetings like this, which, I think, we might imitate here to-night. It is the custom, in memory of those who have suffered and died for the Revolution, for all the audience to rise and stand silent for a few seconds, to show that they and we do not forget what has been done for the cause. I call upon the audience now to rise in memory of those who have died and suffered for the Russian Revolution, to show that we do not forget what they have done for us all."

Mr. Hossain said that a meeting of British men and women in the Metropolis of the Empire had thus honoured the memory of the heroes and patriots of Russia, and they should offer their tribute of respect in the same manner. The whole audience thereupon rose and stood silent for some seconds.

RUSSIAN ORGANISATION.

Proceeding Mr. Hossain pointed out that the Regeneration of Russia was made possible, apart from the sacrifices of the nation, by its solid and sustained work in social organisation. He specially referred to the Unions of the Zemstvos which had rendered such admirable work in connection with the war. The Zemstvos was an organisation which was meant for social, philanthropic and economic ends and was based on popular opinion, ascertained by a regular system of voting. The villagers chose their representatives for the District branch of the Zemstvos, such branches chose representatives for the Provincial Committee, and so on, and so forth. This organisation served to unite Russians of all classes and sections and to educate them for organised public work. Gradually it became so useful and so strong that even the Government had to seek its aid in its hour of difficulty. It was this widespread organisation, with its lessons of unity and self-sacrifice for public work, that eventually enabled the Russians to secure their national liberation. Had India any such organisation? To talk of political ideals without taking means to secure unity and organised work was, he thought, childish. Indians must first learn to be united, to feel as brothers, to feel as one, conscious living nation and then only there would be a chance of getting the freedom they desired and then only would the demand be fully justified. Let Indians first divest themselves of narrowmindedness, of bigotry and social intolerance and then only they would deserve to be fully free. What was wanted was a real brotherliness, a real harmony of feelings, a real self-reverence, and when to these would be added organisation and the spirit to suffer and to sacrifice, India would certainly and inevitably attain its legitimate goal. The lecturer, in conclusion, again emphasised the lessons of the revolution as (1) The education of the masses in the true sense of the term 'education' and (2) the necessity of organisation and constructive work.

NEED FOR WORK AND UNITY.

After the conclusion of the speech, the audience expressed a strong desire to hear Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and in response to the cheers that would not cease, she went to the platform. She began with a humorous reference to the fact that while she heard aulogies of Liberty during the lecture, she personally had not been allowed full liberty by the audience! Proceeding, she emphasised the need of the education of the people not only in letters, but in cultured feelings and capacity for forgetting distinctions of caste, creed and so forth.

The President in summing up moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his able and instructive speech, and endorsed his conclusions. He emphasized the need for national unity, for social amelioration, and constructive efforts to foster the spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation between the different sections of the Indian community. He agreed with the lecturer that these constituted the indispensable preparation for national regeneration, and that was one of the chief lessons that could be learnt from Russia.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the President the meeting terminated.

(Continued from column 6.)

house of Mir Wajid Ali, the leading townsman and vakil of Rae Bareli who is a big zemindar and a member of the municipal and district boards. The meeting was attended by a deputy collector, a tehsildar, a naib-tehsildar, the city kotwal and other officials and policemen. It is understood that they were deputed to watch the proceedings. Having regard to all the circumstances under which the meeting was held it is a matter of great satisfaction that on the whole it was successful, was presided over by Mr. B. I. Ali Khan, Bar-at-Law.

Messrs. Wazir Hassan and Sami Ullah Beg owing to unavoidable circumstances were unable to come. The outsiders who addressed the meeing were Pandit Krishna Prasad Kaul editor of the "Hindustani" and member of the Servants of India Society, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Bar-at-Law secretary, Lucknow Home Rule League and M. Ishwar Saran, vakil, High Court, secretary, Allahabad Home Rule League.

It is a matter of immense gratifications that a strong Home Rule League with about 24 members in all was established with Mir Wajid Ali, the president, Mr. B. I. Ali Khan, the vice-president, and Babu Sital Prasad, Syed Kalab Abbas and Babu Kismat Rai Jagdhari, as secretaries.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed: It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. M. Afzul, the chairman, municipal board, supported the resolution protesting against the internments.

Resolution no. 1.—That this public meeting places on record its sense of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, whose sacred memory will ever be cherished by his grateful and loving countrymen as a precious legacy and the example of whose selfless life will serve as an inspiration to the coming generations and begs to offer its sympathy to his family.

Resolution no. 2.—That this public meeting of the Indian residents of Rae Bareli enters its emphatic protest against the unjust and arbitrary order of the Government of Madras interning Mrs. Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale, and Mr. B. P. Wadia and against the abuse of the powers given to the executive authorities under the Defence of India Act and strongly urges upon the Government of India the immediate withdrawal of the said order.

Resolution no. 3.—That this meeting desires to express its unflinching faith in the cause of self-government for India within the Empire or Home Rule and resolves to carry on a constitutional and law abiding agitation for the attainment of the same.

Resolution no. 4.—That this meeting puts on record its deep sense of gratitude to and appreciation of the devoted and disinterested services rendered by Mrs. Besant, Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia to the cause of Home Rule for India and offers its sympathy to them.

Resolution no 5.—That this meeting considers it highly expedient that a deputation of representative public men of India should proceed to England in order to lay before the Government and the public for recognition the just claims of India.

Resolution no. 6.—That this meeting offers its thanks to the Secretary of State for India for appointing one more Indian on his Council.

Resolution no. 7.—That the chairman be requested to send a cablegram to the Prime Minister of England endorsing the representation submitted by the Bombay Presidency Association, in *re* Madras internments and reforms.

Resolution no. 8.—That a copy of the resolutions passed in the meeting be sent to the press and a copy of resolution no. 1 to Sir D. E. Wacha, no. 2, to the U. P. Government, the Government of India, the Madras Government, and the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Resolution no. 9.—That a branch of the Home Rule League be established at Rae Bareli.

PROTEST MEETING PROHIBITED.

HOOKUM FROM A HILL-TOP.

MEETING HELD IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.

The Rae Bareilly correspondent of "The Leader" writes:—

The internment of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, has created a feeling of profound dissatisfaction and indignation and the Indian residents of Rae Bareli, in common with their countrymen all over the country, wished to express it in a public meeting. With this object they applied to the chairman, municipal board, Mr. M. Afzul, Bar-at-Law, for the use of the Town Hall. This application was recommended by the majority of the members of the board present in the station on that date. The chairman gave the permission asked for.

It was announced in the hand bills that the Hon. Syed Wazir Hassan, member of the U. P. Legislative Council and secretary, All-India Moslem League, the Hon. Mirza Sami Ullah Beg, member, U. P. Legislative Council, Munshi Iswar Saran, vakil, High Court, Allahabad, secretary of the Allahabad Home Rule League and Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Bar-at-Law, secretary of the Lucknow Home Rule League, would address the meeting.

On Saturday the 7th July at about 2 p.m. Mr. Afzul, the chairman of the municipal board, informed some of the conveners that he had received a communication from Mr. J. S. Grose, the magistrate in charge of the district, asking him not to allow the holding of the meeting in the town hall as he had prohibited the holding of it. Mr. Afzul said that he therefore revoked the permission he had given for the use of the town hall.

Thereupon Mr. Kismat Rai Jagdhari, one of the conveners of the meeting, wrote the following letter to Mr. Grose:—

To the Deputy Commissioner in charge.

Rae Bareli.

Sir,—I am one of the signatories to the notice of meeting which is going to be held in the town hall at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 8th July, 1917 (a copy of the notice is herewith attached).

On 30th June the chairman of the municipal board on the recommendation of the majority of the members of the board lent the use of the town hall for this meeting. I have just been informed by Mr. Afzul, chairman of the municipal board, that he wishes to revoke the permission which he gave to use the hall for this purpose because he said he had received a communication from you saying that the meeting had been prohibited. From what Mr. Afzul said, it is not clear whether you prohibit us to hold the meeting in the town hall or prohibit us from holding the meeting altogether. So far as I know no order has been passed by the local Government or the Government of India prohibiting the holding of such meetings which are legal and strictly constitutional. I shall feeling highly obliged if you will kindly let me know whether you prohibit us from holding this meeting altogether or you want only that we should not use the town hall for this purpose. I may be permitted to submit that the town hall was built by public subscription and for public purposes and there is no reason why it should not be lent for a lawful public meeting as has been done in Benares, Meerut and other places.

Lastly, I want to invite your attention to the fact that one of the objects of the meeting is to mourn the loss of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and to thank the Secretary of State for India for throwing open one more seat on his Council to Indians; so, if you do not want to give the town hall for the protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant you ought to have no objection in permitting us to hold the meeting for the other two purposes. I may assure you that in any event the proceedings will be perfectly legal and constitutional and no violent language will be used.

An early reply per bearer if possible will highly oblige.

I have the honour to be etc. etc.

KISMAT RAI JAGDHARI.

To this letter Mr. Grose sent the following reply:—

B. Kismat Rai, Vakil.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of date, please come and see me at my bungalow at 3 p.m. I have had a notice issued to all those who have signed the ishtahar to meet me this afternoon regarding the proposed meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon.—Yours truly,

J. S. GROSE.

Rae Bareli, 7-7-1917.

Subsequently a notice was served through the tahsildar on the conveners asking them to meet Mr. Grose at his house to 3 p.m. on the 7th. He said in the interview that Mr. H. S. Rix, I.C.S., the permanent deputy commissioner, Rae Bareli, who was on leave at Musoorie, did not like the idea of the meeting being held to protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant specially in the town hall. On being asked to give an order in writing he said that he had sent another wire to Mr. Rix and he would wait for his reply before giving any definite order. He further said that he expected a reply to his wire to Mr. Rix by the evening, and he would then be in a position to communicate his order to them. At about 11 o'clock in the night Mr. Kismat Rai Jagdhari was sent for by Mr. Grose and he had a long interview with him. What passed between the two it is rather difficult to say. On Sunday the 8th July 1917, at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Grose served the following order on all the conveners:—

To Babu Kismat Rai Jagdhari.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you and a number of other Hindus and Mahomedans are about to meet at the town hall, Rae Bareli, to hold a political meeting regarding the internment of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers and that such meeting is likely to lead to annoyance and a disturbance of the public tranquility, I do hereby order you not to meet in the town hall in connection with any political meeting.

Given under my hand and seal of the court, this eighth day of July 1917

Seal.

J. S. GROSE, Magistrate.

On the back of the notice Mr. Jagdhari made the following observations:—

Received this notice to-day at 10-45 a.m. at the railway station. There is no apprehension of any annoyance and disturbance of public tranquillity in the meeting. It is on perfectly legal and constitutional lines that we were going to meet at the town hall for which we had taken permission from the chairman, municipal board. We assured you yesterday that nothing illegal would be done. I do not know under what authority and under what law this order has been passed. But as in duty bound we shall not hold the meeting at the town hall though under protest.

KISMAT RAI JAGDHARI.

7-7-1917.

The meeting was therefore held at the

(Continued in column 5.)

For BODY, BRAIN & NERVE
Vitafer
The All-British Tonic Food
Restores the Physical, Mental and Nervous energies so quickly used up in modern life.
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Rs. 4
Will Purchase You One Beautiful Set of
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is so prepared that the constituents serve to construct Bone, Nerve and Muscle, and thereby strengthen the whole body. It has been found of especial benefit to persons living in hot countries where, owing to the conditions of the climate, they suffer from lack of physical strength and endurance, and when the appetite and digestion has become impaired.
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 11th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	2,000
„ „ Imports	..	1,000
Mid. Americans	19.26	Unchgd.
Egyptian F G F.	31.10	Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	26.10—10
	Jan.	26.23—10
	Mar.	26.40—10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
July	18 15	Prices fixed for to-day. Unchanged.
July-Aug.	17.90	
Aug.-Sept.	17 57	
Sept.-Oct.	17.27	
Oct.-Nov.	16.85	
Nov.-Dec.	16.45	
Dec.-Jan.	16.30	
Jan.-Feb.	16.20	
Feb.-Mar.	16.11	
Mar.-Apl.	16 02	
April-May	15.94	
May-June	15.86	
June-July	15.78	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Liverpool July 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
July	33.50	Unchgd.
Oct.	28.50	
Nov.	28.75	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 11th.

M. G. Bengal Good	15.60	Unchgd.
„ „ Fully Good	15.85	
„ „ Fine	16.10	
No. 1 Oomra Good	17.10	
„ „ „ Fully Good	17.35	
„ „ „ Fine	17.60	
M. G. Broach Good	18.44	
„ „ Fully Good	18.62	
„ „ Fine	18.80	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 11th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Rs. Nil „ „ to Bombay .. Rs.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs
1,13,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	8,14,000
7,01,000 „ „	to Bombay	
Nil „ „	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/4 1/4.
„ Bombay }
Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 56% { above that rate in full.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
37,11,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	111,86,000
66,45,000 „ „	to Bombay	
8,30,000 „ „	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/4 5/32.
„ Bombay }
Min Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 56% { above that rate in full.

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	1,20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	1,20,00,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	40 5/8	
Closing Tone of Silver:—General Demand, smallness of supplies Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/8	
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8	
„ „ 6 „	5 3/8	
Interest day to day loans	3 7/8	
„ 7 day market loans	4 1/4	
Consols 2½%	55⅜+⅛	
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45½	Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67½	
Government Securities 3%	67½	
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.18	

WAR LOANS.

London, July 11th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½—⅛	
4½% 1925—1945	£94½	Unchgd.
5% New	£94 9/16	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 11th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86 9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	89/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86, 9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton May-June Value	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	600

DIABETES
Radical and Sure Cure.
To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS,
Benares City.
Sirs,
I am glad to inform you that there is no sugar in the urine now.
Last month when it was examined a great deal of albumen was found.
Yours faithfully,
MISS A. SOLMON,
Betiah House,
Gulzarbagh,
Patna.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

Hope for the Hopeless!

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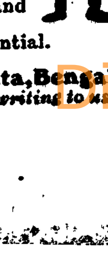
The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton Afloat	580

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton July-Aug. Paid	680

London, July 10th.

Linseed Calcutta June-July Value	600

London, July 11th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£130
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£130½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta; Sept.-Oct. Sellers	17/8
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	20/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Value	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/6

SKIN.

LONDON, July 11.

Sheep skins sale closed to-day steady with a fair demand.

Sheep skins Madras Prime 6 to 9d. dearer.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 11th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	65
„ „ Mutton Tallow	65/6

General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm good demand.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 12.

There was a sharp advance, particularly in New Crop, in the Marwadi bazaar late last night. Sellers of New Crop are generally scarce and a moderate demand is sufficient to give an impetus to the market. Good Broach April was quoted this morning Rs. 540 and Fine Broach July Rs. 532. The Marwadi bazaar opened about 3 p.m. and Fine Broach July advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2, while Good Broach April dropped to Rs. 536. Later on Good Broach was done at Rs. 532, but towards the close the price advanced again and closed at Rs. 537/38. Closing rates for all descriptions are given below. Only a small business has been done in Old Crop, but in New Crop Good Broach a moderate business was done both on Exchange and Association terms, the latter at Rs. 10 above the bazaar rates.

There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton, and an improvement in prices for high class lots and stapled cotton.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July	534
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July	465
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	381/2
Good M G. Westerns	July-Augt	460
Good H. G. Westerns	July-Augt	450
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	July-Augt	498
Good M G. Coompta	July-Augt	500
Good M. G. Miraj	July-Augt	493

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	537/8
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	397/8

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Fine Broach July	Rs. 536
Good Broach April	„ 53 ½
Fine Bengal July	„ 341
Fully Good Bengal Jan.	„ 395

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)	—	406	394	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	380	370	358	—	Ready & July
	—	380	..	—	Sept. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	380	370	358	—	Ready & July
	—	410	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	375	346	—	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	—	466	441	—	Ready
	—	..	..	..	
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)	—	470	—	—	July 17
	—	512	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	—	462	430	—	Ready & July
Dhamangaum Pooigaum (M G)	—	465	447	—	Ready & July
Yeotmal (M G)	—	470	455	—	Ready & July
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	—	477	462	—	Ready & July
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	—	479	464	—	Ready & July
	—	—	—	—	
Broach (M G)	—	522	517	487	Ready
	—	535	—	—	July 17
	—	—	—	540	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	495	482	—	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	395	380	—	Ready
	—	466	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Miraj (M.G.)	—	498	488	503	Ready
Sawgd, Dharwar	—	—	510	486	Ready
	—	—	504	—	August/Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	465	451	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	455	441	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	—	—	500	488	Ready
	—	—	502	—	August/Sept.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 12th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	[illegible]	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	388	378	368			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	388	378	368			„
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		463	448			„
M. G. Broach		526	521	489		„
M. G. Mathia		400	389			„
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				506		„
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				500		„
M.G. Westerns				465	45	„
H.G. Westerns				456	442	„
M.G. Compta				500	486	„
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			495	483		„
M.G. Dharangadra			490	478		„
M.G. Mundra			490	478		„

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 11th July:—

Cotton	6 670	bales.
Wheat	26 490	cwts.
Linseed	3,268	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	815	„
Gingellyseed	631	„
Poppyseed	126	„
Groundnuts	3,868	„
Castorseed	9,712	„
Rice	15,211	„
Myrabollams	5:0	„
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	4,699	„
Jowar	76	„
Maize	Nil	
Barley	1,572	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 12th—4 p.m.

Ready.			Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.			Rail. Delivery. Rs a. p.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	—	—	41	0	0	6	11	0
„ White Cawnpore 70-30	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat Karachi Bangla	—	—	44	0	0	6	6	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	—	8	6	0	8	12	0
„ Brown Cawnpore	—	—	6	6	0	6	12	0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	—	—	7	5	0	7	11	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	—	8	8	0	8	14	0
„ Brown Thin	—	—	7	8	0	7	14	0
Teelseed White 85.15	—	—	47	0	0	9	12	0
„ Gajar 75.25	—	—	45	8	0	9	8	0
„ Gajar 50.50	—	—	43	8	0	9	0	0
„ Black	—	—	37	0	0	8	0	0
Poppyseed, White	—	—	7	10	0	8	0	0
Groundnuts	—	—	39	8	0	8	8	0
Mowraseed	—	—	4	0	0	4	8	0
Jawree	—	—	29	8	0	4	9	0
Arandia	—	—	41	0	0	8	8	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Sept.	6	13	6
„ April-May	6	12	6
Linseed, Sept.	9	8	6
„ May	10	2	6

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 10th July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	28	32,338
B. B. & C. I. Railway	20	23,389

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
*123 boxes silver	10,13,259	China

*Imported in the month of June 1917.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 184½.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 191¼.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 182.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 283.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150¾.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 148.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 309¼.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 12.

Business was suspended in the silver market on account of the Government ordinance prohibiting import of silver as in the case of gold. Every news and actions are watched with keen interest.

English Bar Gold, 26-13.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-6-6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-Warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 66.
3 per cent. small pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 75.
Municipal long dated, 74.
Municipal short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was firm and a good amount of business was put through chiefly in weaving mill shares at higher rates and there was a fair rise in the prices.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,760 to 1,775, Madhavjees from 2,170 to 2,200 and closed at 2,185, Fazulbhoys from 680 to 695, Indian Bleachings from 305 to 315, Indore-Malwas from 400 to 402/8, Crescents from 227/8 to 232/8, Currimbhoys from 340 to 342/8, Pearls from 550 to 555, Simplexs from 712 to 717/8, Nagpurs from 2,440 to 2,445, Swadeshis from 1,800 to 1,815, Bombay Uniteds from 725 to 735, Davids from 470 to 490 and closed at 480.

Century improved to 350, Finlay to 305, Alcock Ashdown to 1,010, Bombay-Burma to 1,010, Bombay Tramway to 342/8, and Tata Hydro to 1,180, and Oriental Life declined to 375.

Shivrajpurs were placed in big lots between 54 and 55, Central India Mining were quoted at 53/8, Bundi at 21/8, and Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed between 250 and 252/8 and Deferreds were quoted at 1,080, and Indian Cement at 367/8.

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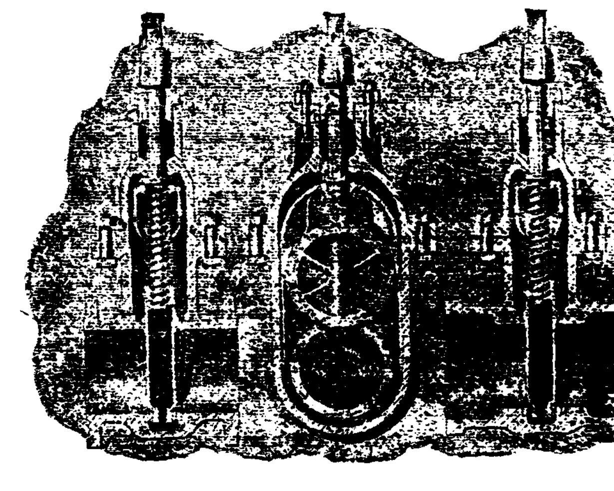

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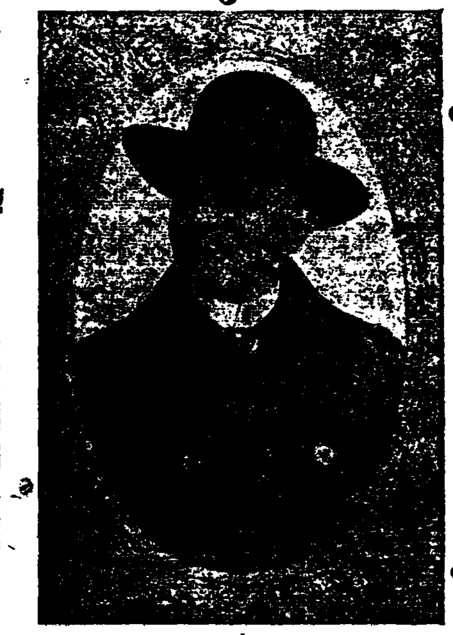
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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, July 12.*)

With the sanction of his Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Staal to be in charge of the Consulate for the Netherlands at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Bendien.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent of Halar Prant in Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 16th July.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi to act as Political Agent, Jath State and Daphlapur Estate, vice Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Rajaram Dayaram Pandya, deceased:—

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor to be substantive *pro tempore* Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Bapalal Harilal Desai to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Chhotubhai Pitambardas Parekh to be substantive *pro tempore* Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Ramrav Ganpatrav Shirali to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Chhotalal Naranbhai Desai to be substantive *pro tempore* Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. C. H. Longley, retired:—

Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick to be Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. W. Rowland to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. H. B. Kidd to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Chunilal Umedbhai Patel, Mamlatdar of the Jalalpur Taluka, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Rustamji N. Vachaghandhy to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Kharshedji Nasarvanji Wadia, resigned.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., deceased:—

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., to be First Grade Judge.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Judge.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., to be Third Grade Judge.

Mr. Ganesh Govind Phadke, Mamlatdar of Indapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Satara District.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, Collector of Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days with effect from 8th July.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi to act as Collector of Bijapur vice Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. Rodgers on return from leave to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, to be a Canal Officer for the purposes of Part X of the said Act, and to empower him to exercise the powers conferred upon a Canal Officer by sections 76, 77, 78, 79 and 86 of the said Act.

The services of Lieutenant C. A. Scott, D.S.O., R.I.M., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as officiating Port Officer, Aden, with effect from the 30th May 1917 vice Commander C. B. Henley, R. I. M.

The leave without pay for twenty-one months granted to Mr. Vinayak Sakharam Ghate, Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been extended up to the 4th October 1918.

Mr. W. G. Barnett to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeravda vice Rao Bahadur Sitaram Vishvanath Patvardhan, deceased.

The period for which the services of Mr. Jotsing Harising Advani, L.C.E., M.I. Mun. E., M.R. San. I., A.I.E.E., Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Educational Department for employment as Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, is extended by two years.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL

157-17.—Sorabdas & Co., Narayandas Dulichand v. Meghraj Chimandas & anr, Mirza J & M, Against 1st Deft. only.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

163-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow and anr v Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Patell and Eze, Part heard.

175-15—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

1257-14—Smetham B and Co, Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v Kamchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S, Amin and Desai, Chitnis M and K.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

361-16—Bhai K and G, Keshavji Ramji Lakhmidas and ors v Bejnath Harnandrai, Matu J and M.

Captain C. K. Greenway, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, has been appointed to be Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay vice Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., vacated, and to hold the appointment of Commandant of the Bombay Body Guard, in addition.

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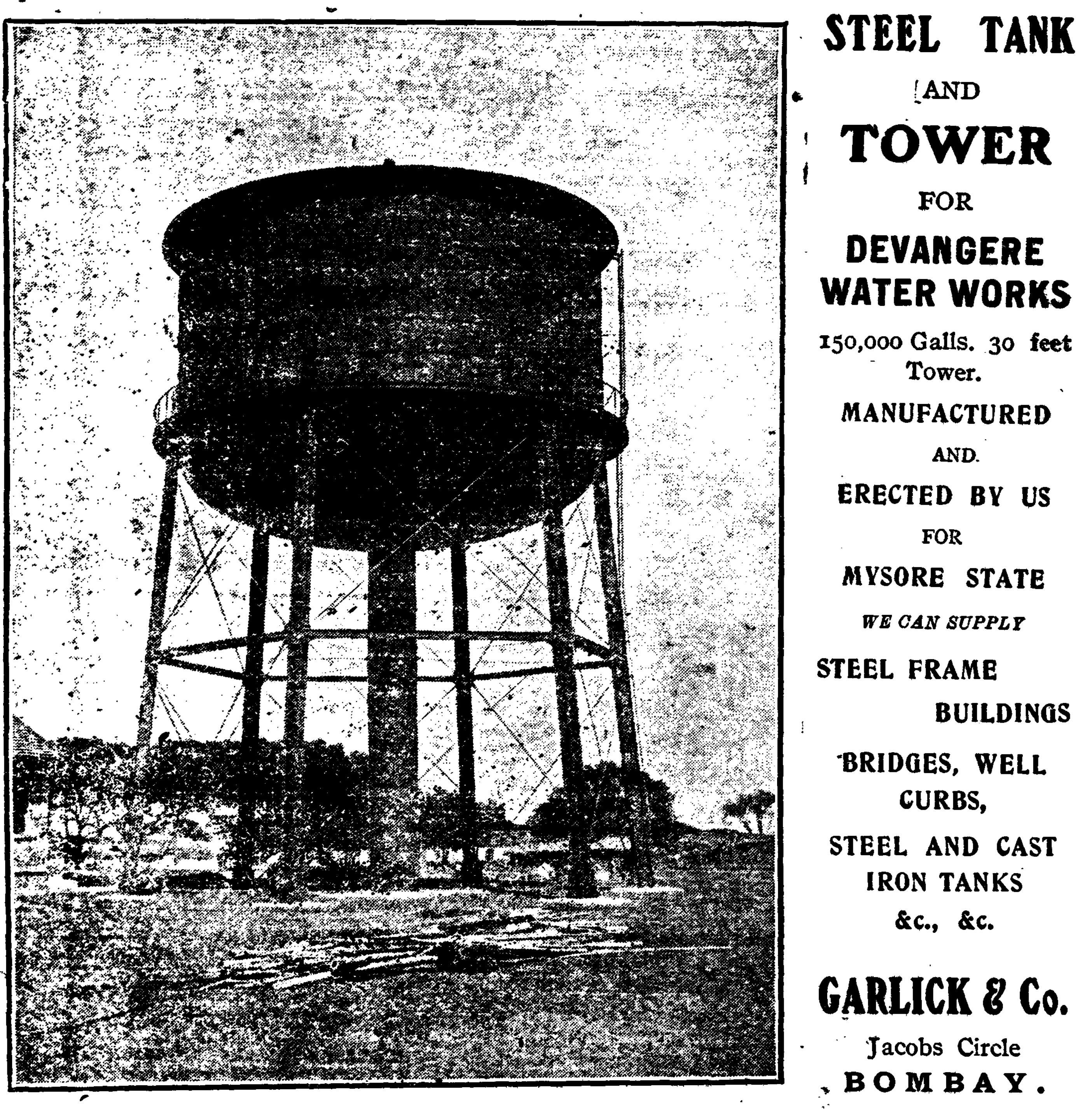

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BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, except north-west Frontier Province and Konkan; local in Lower Burma and Punjab. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Tezpur two inches, Mymensigh one and half, Dinajpur three, Chaibassa one, Darbhanga and Patna two, Gorakhpur four, Benares one and half, Cawnpore one, Bahraich five, Dehra Dun and Mussooree one and half, Ludhina and Lyallpur one, Dera Ismail Khan three-quarters, Karwar two, Waltair one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the Punjab and the United Provinces, increase in Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.652	Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0	"
Dew Point	77.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	8.8:3	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87 2	"
Minimum do.	79 4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	178	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.49	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.54	"
Do. do. year	19.43	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th July	0.01	"

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the south-west Punjab; Multan has had 0.11in. and Lahore 0.67in. Skies are heavily clouded, humidity is in excess and temperature in defect in these areas; over the rest of the division skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity and temperature nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 1.22in. of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme western districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, moderately clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Day temperature is in deect at some stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at most stations in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.56in., Mormugao 0.40in. and Karwar 2.48in. Skies are moderately clouded.

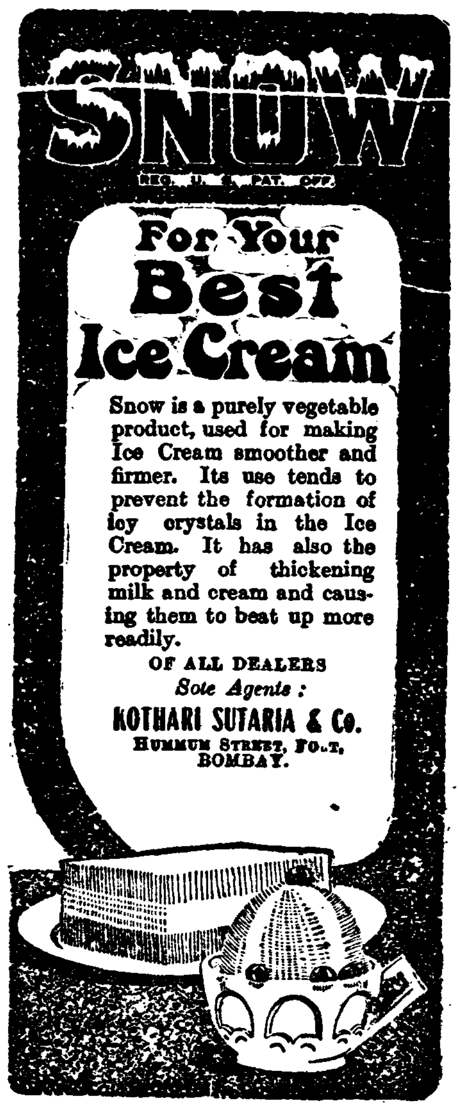
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains continues. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and local in the south-west and the north Punjab. Isolated showers have occurred in the United Provinces and Malabar. Winds are decreasing in strength in the north-east Arabian sea.

Some showers may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula and the Coromandel coast and in the United and the Central Provinces and possibly in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 12th of July 1917.

STATIONS.		Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	—	—	—	..	—	..	..
Do. (11th July)	—	98.4	88.0	31	—	0	0
Jask		105.0	85.7	54	..	0	—0.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
Muskat	—	..	..	..	—	..	..
Do. (11th July)	..	104 5	91.6	48	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—							
Multan	—	101 9	77 8	84	0.11	2.40	+1.11
Rawalpindi	—	87.3	71.5	85	..	17.49	+12.94
Lahore	—	9 .0	71 3	89	0.67	3.92	—0 03
Hissar	—	101.8	81 0	56	..	3.41	..
Ambala	—	93 9	74.3	71	..	8.48	+1.42
Delhi	—	96 2	79.8	69	..	6.02	—0 71
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	—	97.8	82 1	63	..	4.79	—1.61
Mainpuri	—	95.8	80 6	8 1	..	5.92	+0.06
Jhansi	—	95.8	80 0	66	0.02	4 11	—5.80
Cawnpore	—	91.8	77.1	87	1 22	7 24	+1.06
Allahabad	—	95.3	78.8	79	0.04	8.90	—0.32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad	—	108.7	84.6	66	..	0	—0.45
Karachi	—	87.5	82 0	83	—	0.04	—1.81
Ajmer	—	88 0	77.1	76	..	11 32	+6 33
Jaipore	—	90.7	77.2	72	..	9.15	+3 92
Kotah	—	93.8	79 8	68	..	12.16	+6 21
Mount Abu	—	72 4	65.4	96	..	21.35	+11.27
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	—	88 4	79.3	72	..	7.47	+3 59
Dwarka	—	86 6	81.1	85	..	4.44	—0.83
Veraval	—	83 3	81.6	86	—	17.12	+11.49
Rajkot	—	91.4	74.3	74	—	11.08	+2 63
Bhavnagar Para	—	95.6	79.8	75	..	9.41	+3.44
Surat	—	88.7	80.1	72	..	20.11	+5.33
Ahmedabad	—	96 6	79 7	80	..	14.47	+5.75
Deesa	—	91.3	78.8	82	..	11.18	+6.18
Broach	—	86 7	74 8	79	..	18.54	+11.80
Indore	—	87.1	73 3	80	..	9.70	+0.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	—	88.9	77.3	69	..	12.06	—2.87
Saugor	—	88.8	74.0	78	..	11 74	—0.48
Hoshangabad	—	90.1	75.4	77	..	15.52	+4.50
Khandwa	—	92 4	75 9	72	..	10.80	+2.82
Akola	—	94.2	75 6	68	..	7.03	—1.68
Amraoti	—	93.0	76.0	65	..	6.64	—3.79
Nagpur	—	92 4	77.8	69	0.01	11.31	—2.90
Chanda	—	93 9	79.0	70	—	16.07	+1.73
Raipur		87.6	77.1	86	..	21.46	+7.93
KONKAN—							
Bombay	—	87.2	79.0	82	0.50	16 85	—13.19
Ratnagiri	—	85 7	79.9	80	..	34 37	—9.38
Marmugao	—	87.0	77 2	84	0.40	31.87	—11.89
Karwar	—	86.1	74.9	94	2.48	60 53	—5.40
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	—	96.1	74.8	62	..	1 04	—5.31
Ahmednagar	—	89.0	69 5	66	..	3.25	—3 02
Poona	—	87 2	71.3	76	0.02	4.61	—2.62
Sholapur	—	90 8	70.8	65	—	3.64	—2.75
Bijapur	—	90.1	70 3	77	..	6.06	+1.82
Belgaum	—	79.0	65.7	92	..	12.04	—1 79
Aurangabad	—	88 3	70.4	60	—	8.74	+1.47
Nizamabad (Indur).		93 7	75.5	68	..	7.11	—1.30
Hyderabad	—	90.4	72.8	77	..	4.12	—2.25
MALABAR AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore	—	88 0	76.1	87	0.01	59.78	+5 88
Calicut	—	84.1	74.1	94	0.39	38 29	—8 52
Cochin	—	84.1	74 9	82	0.06	33.45	—4 84
Colombo	—	86.7	79.0	88	..	5.61	—4.14
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	—	97.9	81 2	74	..	8.84	+1.59
Bellary	—	96 3	74.9	64	—	2.64	+0.16
Cuddapah	—	100.5	82 3	66	—	3.12	—1 59
Madras	—	99 6	80 9	59	—	6.39	+2.09
Bangalore	—	88 5	65 5	79	..	3.45	—1 17
Coimbatore	—	91.1	71.0	67	..	0.74	—1 32
Trichinopoly	—	98 6	77.6	63	—	2.45	—0.56
Negapatam	..	97.8	78.6	73	..	1.63	—0.44



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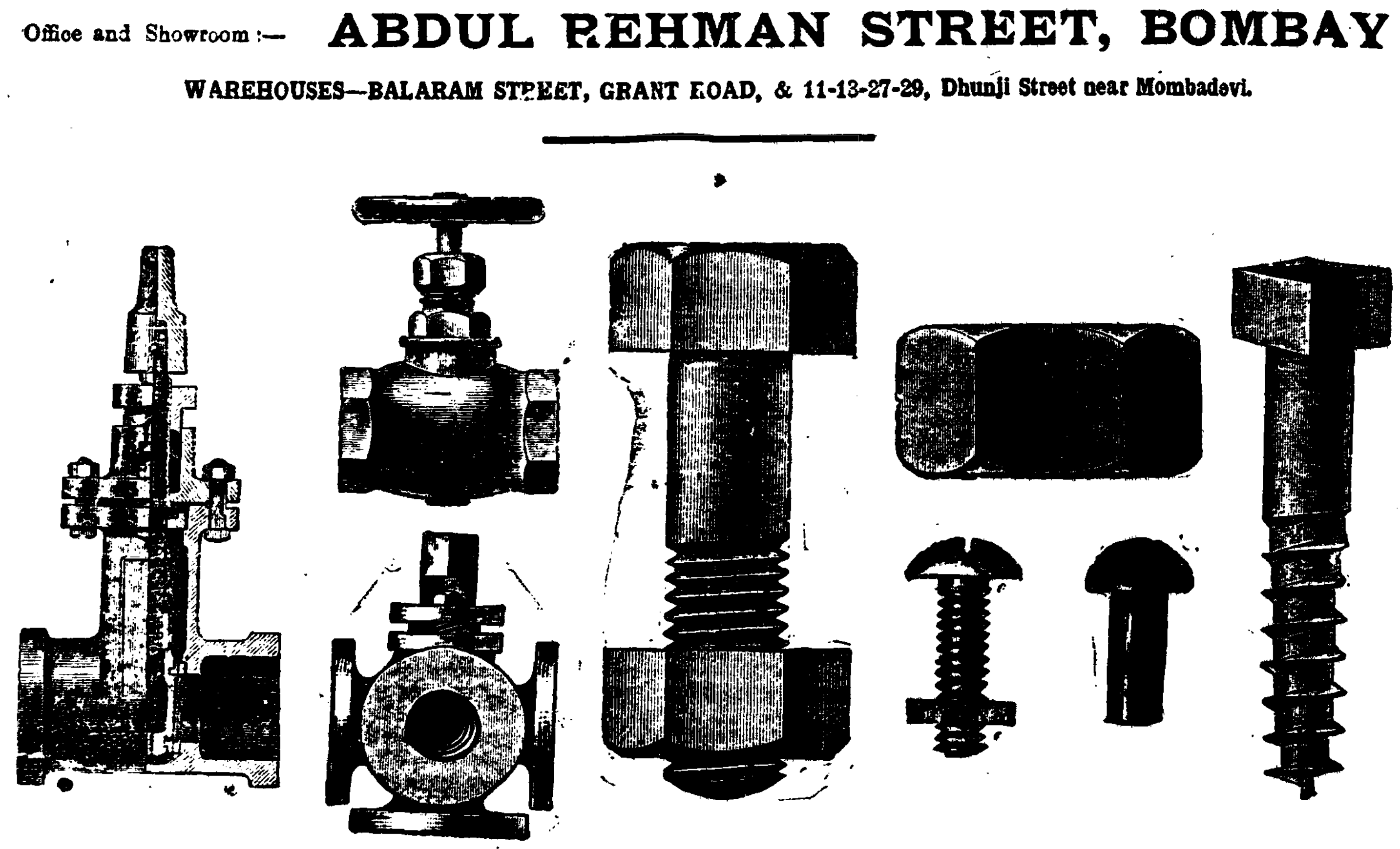

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.